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# Daily Report

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# **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-084 Wednesday 3 May 1989

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## **Daily Report**

### East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-084

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#### Reportage on Cambodia Talks in Jakarta

Hun Sen, Sihanouk, Son Sann Meet BK0305062189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] According foreign sources, yesterday morning—2 May—in Jakarta, Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk held their fourth round of talks aimed at finding a solution to the Cambodian issue. Son Sann joined the talks after they had proceeded for 30 minutes.

The trio discussed matters related to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the cessation of foreign aid to the Cambodian resistance forces, the supervision of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal by an international control mechanism, and the changing of the [Cambodian] national flag. They also discussed questions concerning religion, the state's constitution, and the role of political parties.

Chairman Hun Sen disclosed that he will hold talks with Sihanouk in Paris on 24 and 25 July. The four Cambodian parties will also hold a meeting in Paris.

This morning, 3 May, talks on Cambodia entered the 2d day. Mr Hun Sen said there was progress on the 1st day of talks. Current reports on this round of talks had been considered by analysts as an encouraging sign. Sihanouk and Son Sann did not disclose any results of talks on 2 May to the press. The only information the press received on this meeting was from Mr Hun Sen. Mr Hun Sen told the press that Mr Sihanouk could join the Phnom Penh government, provided that some terms were met.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meet 2 May BK0205104789 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0942 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—The first-day negotiation here between Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen has led both sides to agree on the cessation of military aid after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

In a press conference after an initial meeting with Sihanouk on Tuesday, Hun Sen said the two sides also agreed that the supervision body for the troops withdrawal will be called an international commission Mechanism (ICM) the composition of which will be determined later in an international conference.

They further agreed that the international conference will be once held in Paris and once in Jakarta or the other way around, Hun Sen said.

The agreements were achieved in the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting on Tuesday morning. The meeting will be followed immediately by a meeting between Hun Sen and Son Sann, the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

Hun Sen described the agreements as a step forward.

Vietnam's troops is expected to be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea by the end of September this year.

Before the complete withdrawal of the troops, Sihanouk and Hun Sen agreed to meet again for the fifth time in Paris on July 24. This meeting will be followed by a meeting of the four factions in Kampuchea a day later on July 25 also in Paris to discuss Kampuchean internal matters.

Hun Sen said Sihanouk in their meeting commended him for his actions in changing the name of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) to become State of Kampuchea, declaring Buddhism as the state religion and opening opportunities for private business to participate in Kampuchean economic development.

The prince also commended him for having abolished capital punishment in the country.

However, there are still differences such as on the colours of the future Kampuchean flag. Despite the differences, Hun Sen again invited Sihanouk to return to Kampuchea and become the Kampuchean head of state.

In response, Sihanouk said that he would be ready to return if Hun Sen continues to make basic changes in the management of government in line with his recommendations.

Following that a new government will be established and a general election commission formed, Hun Sen said.

Vietnam Reports on Cambodia Talks BK0305101489 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] The fourth meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to resolve the internal affairs of Kampuchea was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on Tuesday. Speaking at a press conference, Chairman Hun Sen said progress was made at the talks and he will have another meeting with Sihanouk.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department said that all Kampuchean factions must ensure the nonreturn to power of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea.

VOK Reports on 2 May Meetings BK0305071789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 May 89

[Station Editor Pol Ham's 2 May dispatch from Jakarta-recorded]

[Text] The [2 May] meeting among leaders of three Cambodian factions in Jakarta was held separately from the meetings between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen; between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann; and between His Excellency Son Sann and Hun Sen. However, this meeting has not yet resulted in any agreement.

The meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] and head of the Cambodian Coalition Government [CCG], and Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime lasted for 2 hours from 0900 to 1100. Afterward, there was a brief meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPLNF] and prime minister of the CCG. This was followed by a meeting between His Excellency Son Sann and Hun Sen, which lasted over an hour, from 1130 to 1245. The talks between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen took place before cameras. We have no information about the details of this meeting.

Hun Sen told journalists that there were some agreements. However, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has not yet confirmed that Hun Sen's statement was correct. In his talks with His Excellency Son Sann, Hun Sen said he did not accept the formation of an interim quadripartite Cambodian coalition government before the elections and continued to demand the creation of a supreme council to prepare for the elections.

His Excellency Son Sann said he did not demand that any faction be dismantled, provided this interim quadripartite government is set up to make proper preparations for these elections. Therefore, there are still some differences of views regarding the the formation of this interim government.

Talks will resume at 1000 on 3 May between His Excellency Son Sann and Hun Sen dealing with the question of supervising the forthcoming withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Further on Hun Sen News Conference BK0305053389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 3—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said in Jakarta Tuesday that his peace talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk had made further progress and that the two sides had agreed upon international control mechanism (ICM) to supervise Vietnamese troop pullout, AFP reports.

At a second news conference in the space of few hours after a two-hour one-to-one meeting, Hun Sen said: "We cannot dissolve our government before elections."

He added that the proposed ICM could assist the fourparty supreme council in Phnom Penh headed by Prince Sihanouk which would prepare the country for (?polls) and supervise any agreement reached.

Reiging to a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Son Sann, he said: "With Mr. Son Sann I don't have many cards to play because he demanded too much. He wanted me to dissolve my government."

On his arrival in Jakarta Sunday, Prince Sihanouk said "he was prepared to soften his stance" which had proved the stumbling block to the progress at previous informal regional talks in Indonesia in July and February.

"I do not object to the dissolution of my government nor the setting up if a coalition government but this should be decided by the people through elections," Mr. Hun Sen said.

"Before any election, the Phnom Penh government had to remain in place to maintain social order and ensure economic and social life," he added.

Referring to the Khmer Rouge, Hun Sen said: "We discussed extensively with Prince Sihanouk on how to solve the Khmer Rouge issue. We have agreed that this was a subject for further discussion."

In Bangkok, AFP further reports, diplomatic sources said the Khmer Rouge appeared worried by the prospect of a possible breakthrough during the Jakarta talks.

At his first press conference Tuesday, Hun Sen said he and Prince Sihanouk would meet again in Paris on July 24 to be followed the next day by a conference of the four warring factions.

The ICM could be set up at an international conference to be held either first in Jakarta and then in Paris or vice versa, Hun Sen is quoted by AFP as further saying.

Hun Sen said that he and Prince Sihanouk had agreed that both India and Indonesia could sit on the proposed six-member ICM as nonaligned countries. He added he would have more talks Wednesday with Mr. Son Sann. Hun Sen Asks Sihanouk To Return BK0305010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 3

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Jakarta—Prime Minister Hun Sen yesterday invited Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to serve as head of state in a post-settlement, interim government in Cambodia.

In a dramatic development on the first of two days of peace talks here, Hun Sen renewed an invitation he rescinded last January after talks with Sihanouk in Paris had failed to advance the peace process.

"There has been quite a lot of progress," said Hun Sen yesterday, after five hours of new peace talks with his longtime rival. "We asked Prince Sihanouk to return home as the head of state and chairman of a supreme council to organize elections."

Sihanouk, head of a UN-recognized coalition of three rebel groups, said his answer would depend on further, unspecified changes in Cambodia's constitution and whether Vietnam withdraws its 70,000 troops by Sept 30 as promised.

Hun Sen mei with Sihanouk and resistance premier Son Sann yesterday and said the two had presented different positions during the meetings.

He quoted Son Sann as insisting on a United Nations role in an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia, a condition on which Sihanouk appeared flexible in comments made here Sunday. Son Sann also asked during yesterday's session that Phnom Penh's new constitution be scrapped in favour of a document to be drafted jointly by the four parties to the Cambodian conflict.

According to Hun Sen, Son Sann said the constitution's recent amendments had been made "unilaterally" and in an "inappropriate" way.

Hun Sen said Sihanouk had asked instead that the current Phnom Penh regime make fresh changes in the charter, without insisting that the resistance factions prepare a new draft.

Hun Sen did not indicate whether he considered the split between the two resistance leaders a barrier to further progress here.

Both Sihanouk and Son Sann objected to the article of the constitution describing Hun Sen's followers as the single political party within Cambodia.

"The prince did not agree that our party is the sole leadership," Hun Sen told reporters. He quoted Sihanouk as saying the country should be controlled by "a multi-leadership under a multi-party system."

Hun Sen appeared willing to accommodate to the prince's requests, saying: "If we don't have a multi-party system, we cannot put an end to the war."

Before the new Cambodian constitution was approved last week, Phnom Penh had also prepared a number of changes in its political organization, including provisional appointments within the government for members of the Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge factions of the resistance.

Neither Sihanouk nor Son Sann were available for comment yesterday. Both cancelled planned news conferences.

Hun Sen met reporters twice and said the dominant issue in his talks with the resistance leaders was the status and future role of the Khmer Rouge, the third resistance faction. The Khmer Rouge are not represented at the talks here.

That status remains unresolved. Hun Sen has said he fears a Khmer Rouge resurgence, while Sihanouk has consistently played down the threat, maintaining the Khmer Rouge is under strong pressure from China not to repeat past excesses.

"That was the issue we dwelled upon," Hun Sen said, adding it would be pursued further during Wednesday's (today's) continuation of the talks.

An aide to Hun Sen said the talks had focused on ways to ensure the eventual disarming and exclusion from power of the Khmer Rouge, who presided over the deaths of more than a million Cambodian people during a three-year rule that ended in 1978, when Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge are now the widely-acknowledged military power in the Cambodian resistance, with a troop strength estimated at 40,000.

The Hun Sen aide refused to elaborate on the specifics of either the Hun Sen or Sihanouk positions but said further discussion of the issue was needed, here and at talks this weekend in Bangkok between Hun Sen and officials of the Thai government.

Sihanouk Holds News Conference BK0305083489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT

BK0305083489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 3 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Jakarta, May 3 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Wednesday he was ready to return to his country later this year if Phnom Penh met his demands for constitutional changes.

Speaking as leader of his resistance faction only, Prince Sihanouk also indicated that he might be prepared to return as head of state without his Khmer Rouge coalition partner after a Vietnamese troop withdrawal promised by the end of September. The prince was speaking at a two-hour press conference on his talks here Tuesday with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government.

He said he wanted to see the Phnom Penh Constitution changed to allow for a multi-party system and a cease-fire in the 10-year-old conflict.

The prince said he wanted Mr. Hun Sen to accept the formation of a government with the U.N.-recognized resistance, which groups his followers and those of former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

"I have accepted a certain number of concessions (from Mr. Hun Sen)," the prince said.

"But you can be sure that in the framework of the (resistance) Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea there will be no support for the Hun Sen-Sihanouk discussions here ... from the Khmer Rouge," he said.

"The deadlock will remain," he added.

The prince went on to say that if he reached an agreement with Mr. Hun Sen and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge refused to form a quadrapartite government, then "we will have a three-party government." [passage omitted]

The prince, repeating an apparent concession made on his arrival Sunday, said he would no longer speak about dismantling Mr. Hun Sen's People's Republic of Kampuchea government.

"We are going to have finally an acceptable constitution. I will not speak any more of dismantling, but his government must be reshaped, refashioned," the prince said.

Mr. Hun Sen, for his part, repeated Tuesday that he would not dissolve his government before elections. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk on Conditions for Returning BK0305083389 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Prince Sihanouk, the leader of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, has rejected the proposal by Vietnamese-backed Cambodian leader Hun Sen on the formation of a national council consisting of high-level leaders who will be responsible for the holding of general elections in the country. However, Prince Sihanouk supports the establishment of a fourfaction government made up of the Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khmer Rouge, and Hun Sen factions.

Speaking at a news conference in Jakarta this morning, Prince Sihanouk—who was accompanied by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas—stressed that he held a discussion with Hun Sen in his capacity as the leader of his own faction and not as the leader of the Coalition

Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He will hold consultations with the other factions on the outcome of the discussion with Hun Sen.

He said the general elections in Kampuchea should be held within the framework of the four-faction government and not within the National Council body as proposed by Hun Sen. The general elections should be carried out [words indistinct] party and not in the style that communist countries carry out.

Prince Sihanouk said that he fully agrees on the dismantling of the armed factions and that this should be balanced with the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and it should be observed by an international control mechanism [ICM]. He also said he will not return to Phnom Penh unless all the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from his country.

According to the Cambodian leader, what he intends to do in the near future is to observe whether the Vietnamese troops are completely withdrawn from Cambodia and whether the basic laws (?announced) by Hun Sen and the Hun Sen government are (?accepted) by the people. If all these occur, he will consider returning to Phnom Penh in October or November 1989.

Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen are expected to hold another round of meetings in Paris on 24 July 1989.

Hun Sen To Consider Multiparty System BK0305003089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] The prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime said yesterday that his talks with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk had made considerable progress compared to the previous talks.

Briefing newsmen following the first day of talks in Jakarta, Hun Sen said that he would consider Prince Sihanouk's proposal on the multiparty system in a future government. He also expressed no objection to a possible dismantling of his government if the Cambodian people wanted it. He said that yesterday's talks produced an agreement on the venue of an international conference on the Cambodian issue. The Cambodian leaders agreed that Jakarta and Paris would become the venues of the international conference. They also agreed to allow two countries, Indonesia and France, to hold consultations on who would become the organizer.

Talks between Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Hun Sen are scheduled to continue today. Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to hold a press conference this morning.

Report on Hun Sen Press Briefing

BK0305113889 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 3 May 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 3—Cambodian Premier Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk pledged, in their two-hour meeting held in Jakarta yesterday morning, not to receive foreign military aid after the complete pull-out of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, reports a special SPK correspondent in the Indonesian capital.

Hun Sen and Sihanouk also agreed on the need for an international control mechanism (ICM), the composition of which could be set up by an international conference. Speaking in a press briefing after the meeting, Premier Hun Sen said that the composition of the ICM was not a point of big divergence. "This point is not far apart and we could continue to talk on that," said Premier Hun Sen.

The premier and the prince have agreed on an international conference to be held alternatively in Jakarta and Paris—the venues which were agreed upon by Indonesian President Suharto during Hun Sen's courtesy visit to the president Monday evening.

"With regard to the internal aspect of the problem," continued the premier, "there are quite a number of issues which need to be further discussed. However, the prince has praised and supported the fact that we have made amendments to the Constitution, including the change of the name of the country, restoring Buddhism to the place of state religion and paving the way for all economic sectors to develop, including the private sector, which the prince had formerly asked for that with the Khmer Rouge but had been rejected.

The prince has also praised us for having abolished the capital punishment but proposed for further changes especially with the national flag which he agreed on the five towers of Angkor but demanded they should be designed as a view from the top and in grey colour. For the flag's background, he agreed with red and blue colours.

"The prince said that the yellow colour looks like Chinese or Vietnamese flags. But we said it represents Buddhism and also the civilization of Cambodia. He also proposed some amendments to the role of the party leadership stated in the Constitution.

Prince Sihanouk further said if we agreed to further amendments an once Vietnamese troops are completely withdrawn from Cambodia then he would agree to return to Cambodia. In particular, we invited the prince to return home to be the head of state of Cambodia and we will open up our government then set up the electoral commission in order to allow the other parties to take part and then organize the election. But these are the points that we should continue to further negotiate. An

agreement for further meeting was reached. There will be a further meeting between Prince Sihanouk and myself in Paris on 24th of July, 1989 and one day later there will a quadripartite meeting also in the French capital."

After the press briefing, Premier Hun Sen has a meeting with Son Sann and then a working lunch with Prince Sihanouk.

More on Hun Sen Press Briefing

BK0305123289 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1159 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 3rd—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen called a press conference in Jakarta this afternoon after his meeting with Son Sann and his working lunch with Prince Sihanouk, according to a special SPK correspondent in the Indonesian capital. Hun Sen said that there are differences of views between Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. "Son Sann wanted the newly amended Constitution to be suspended whereas Prince Sihanouk agreed to maintain the present Constitution but only to make a few more amendments which he raised in the morning talks," Hun Sen said.

He noted that the prince seemed to agree that the newlyadopted Cambodian national flag was the common one and that it needs only some insignificant amendments.

Another difference, he said, is that the prince has dropped his demand for the UN peace-keeping force to be introduced into Cambodia whereas Son Sann has still insisted on this demand.

He said his talk with Son Sann dealt with the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem, particularly the power in the transitional period pending the elections. Son Sann contended that Constitution amendments and the change of the name of the country had been unilaterally done so he deemed it was not appropriate and he demanded that the amendments be done in some sort of compromised moves. "He seemed to want to suspend our Constitution and to set up a quadripartite coalition government in order to organize the election," Hun Sen added

Hun Sen said:

"Pending a political solution we should observe the enacted Constitution but in case of a political solution we would have a new constitution. In the transitional period, we cannot dissolve the Phnom Penh government and set up a coalition government before the elections. It is only the Cambodian people who can dissolve our government and set up a new one through general elections."

In order to organize the elections we have proposed to set up a supreme national council to be composed of one chairman and a number of vice chairmen. The chairman could be Prince Sihanouk and the vice chairmen could be members of the other three parties and some political personalities living abroad who do not represent any factions. The council's headquarters could be placed in Phnom Penh or in any country to be agreed upon by all parties. If it is seated in Phnom Penh it would be assisted and protected by an international control commission or an international control mechanism. The mandate of the council would be to implement the agreement reached by those parties, to draft the electoral rule and prepare the ground for elections, to conduct and supervise the elections, to draft the constitution to be submitted for the approval by the new National Assembly. The two current governments of Cambodia, the one inside Cambodia and the other in exile, should not interfere in the elections. Our government will be only to maintain social order and regulate the smooth run of economic and social life. After the elections with which the new constitution, the national assembly and the government are set up, the old government would be automatically dissolved.

"With regard to the armed forces, they have to be in the current numbers and places pending the setting up of the new government which will, in turn, organize the new army. But there are differences of view between my position and that of Son Sann on this matter."

On the external aspect of the Cambodian problem, Hun Sen said he h been in an agreement with Prince Sihanouk but not yet with Son Sann because the latter would like to discuss with the other two parties.

Hun Sen also told the audience that he and Prince Sihanouk had made some progress during the working lunch in which the prince agreed to keep the newly changed flag as it was but reserved the proposal on the party role.

Hun Sen said: "The prince asked us to have more consideration about the role of multi-party system and examine the quadripartite coalition but it was different from that of Son Sann in the point that he did not ask to suspend our Constitution."

Hun Sen went on:

"This mat'r is also chated to our invitation to the prince to return home to be the head of state, to the energy ment of our government and the organizing of the elections. We agreed that the prince's home coming should be on the basis of his proposal such as the question of multi-party system and also on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and we agreed that the prince returns home only after the complete pullout. Apart from that we discussed our national anthem which our National Assembly has not yet decided to adopt in one way or another and we agreed that I will send him the draft song of the anthem so that he could have some comments and return them to us if there is any remark."

Hun Sen said that the prince had asked not to blame him if he coul not return while the premier asked "not to oppose us" if so.

Sihanouk Note Says U.S. Arms 'Vital' BK0305105889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 3 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Cambodian resistance faction on Wednesday said U.S. arms would be vital to keeping alive the noncommunist resistance to the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government.

U.S. weapons would "avoid the death" of the noncommunist resistance and its "absorption" by the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh, the prince said in a statement released here.

The former Cambodian monarch is currently in Jakarta where he met Tuesday with Cambodian Premier Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk's son and military commander, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, visited the United States in March and has been asking Washington for military aid since 1984, the statement said.

"In any event, there are already enough weapons to start a so-called 'civil war' in Cambodia," the prince's statement said, responding to charges that U.S. military aid would open the door to interfactional warfare following a planned pullout of Vietnamese troops this year.

(In Jakarta, Prince Sihanouk said Wednesday that he might be prepared to return to Cambodia as head of state without the Khmer Rouge after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

(The prince said that if he reached an agreement with Mr. Hun Sen and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge refused to form a quadripartite government, then "we will have a three-party government."

(He said he wanted to see the Phnom Penh constitution changed to allow for a multi-party system and a cease-fire in the 10-year-old conflict.

(Mr. Hun Sen, for his part, repeated Tuesday that he would not dissolve his government before elections.)

The prince's statement coincided with a visit by U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, who arrived here Wednesday for talks with Thai leaders on the Cambodia question.

Mr. Quayle was also to visit Thursday a refugee camp sheltering Prince Sihanouk's followers located on the They-Cambodian border.

Prince Sihanouk's statement said that U.S. weapons would help "establish a balance of forces on the field" in favor of the two non-communist resistance forces, the one he heads and the other headed by former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann.

The forces of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime use Soviet-made weapons, while the Khmer Rouge, the third faction of an uneasy anti-Vietnamese coalition, is armed by China.

Prince Sihanouk's faction was recently sent a shipment of light arms from France, Thai sources have said, although Paris denied the report.

The United States claims that it gives only "humanitarian" assistance to the resistance coalition, which is recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legal government.

In the statement, the prince reiterated his call for an international control mechanism to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the formation of a provisional government.

Hanoi has said that it was pulling out its last remaining forces by the end of September.

Vietnamese troops have been in Cambodia since invading in 1978 to oust the bloody Khmer Rouge regime, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its nearly four years in power. Hanoi installed a client government in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

#### Son Sann Briefs Press on Talks

BK0305125289 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea proposed that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the leader of the Jakarta informal meeting, together work out a formula for the international control mechanism and also the holding of an international conference in trying to resolve the Cambodia issue.

During a news conference at the Borobodur Hotel in Jakarta this morning, Prime Minister Son Sann, besides clarifying this issue, also disclosed the proposal for the establishment of a temporary four-faction coalition government. The temporary government should consist of the FUNCINPEC, KPLNF, Democratic Kampuchea, and the Phnom Penh government. In this, the Phnom Penh government should be considered as one of the groups and not as a government.

According to Son Sann, the Vietnamese-backed prime minister, Hun Sen, wants to retain his government in Phnom Penh and also wants the Khmer Rouge group ousted.

Son Sann was of the opinion that Hun Sen was not interested in resolving Cambodia's internal problems even though he had considered that some progress had been achieved during the 2-day meeting in Jakarta.

The warring Cambodian groups are expected to meet again in Paris this July.

Commentary on Atmosphere of Optimism BK0305012489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 3 May 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following his meeting with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace on Monday [1 May], Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition, expressed his optimism that there would be a breakthrough in Jakarta ending the deadlock in the settlement of the Cambodian issue. Sihanouk's optimism came just 1 day before a 2-day meeting between the resistance coalition represented by Son Sann and the Phnom Penh government represented by Hun Sen. This contrasted with Sihanouk's pessimism during the second Jakarta informal meeting several months ago. At that time, Sihanouk predicted failure because the two sides refused to make concessions.

The situation is different now. What is noteworthy is that Vietnam announced a plan to withdraw all its troops by the end of September while a Sino-Soviet summit meeting in Beijing was approaching. The withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, though not yet implemented, may have prompted Sihanouk to make the concessions he announced upon arriving in Jakarta on Sunday. In a press statement, Sihanouk said that he would not press for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh government and deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia. Just 1 day after Sihanouk's press statement, Hun Sen arrived in Jakarta and gave a positive reaction. According to the Phnom Penh prime minister. Sihanouk's Sunday press statement will lead to the settlement of the Cambodian issue. However, it is Son Sann, not Sihanouk, who is holding talks with Hun Sen. Sihanouk will simply listen to the talks.

A breakthrough in the meeting between the representatives of the resistance coalition and the Phnom Penh government would contribute to the climate of the approaching Sino-Soviet summit meeting. Sihanouk's optimism has also prompted Thailand and Vietnam to be optimistic. Following his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on Monday, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed their optimism on the results of the Jakarta meeting.

#### Japan

#### Further on Minister Mitsuzuka U.S. Meetings

Reportedly Makes 'Smooth Start' OW0205150589 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Japan and the United States have come to a major crisis in their economic frictions. Deciding that Japan has trade barriers in 33 areas, the U.S. has started studying retaliatory actions. And it is expected that as early as tomorrow morning it will announce the list of commodities in the telecommunications field against which retaliation will be taken.

Under such circumstances, Minister Mitsuzuka of the Ministry of Interantaionl Trade and Industry [MITI] is expected to hold talks with U.S. officials, including U.S. Trade Representative Hills, in Washington late this evening Japan time, on avoiding the U.S. retaliation against Japan.

According to Miyazaki, our correspondent in Washington, MITI Minister Mitsuzuka has made a smooth start in a series of meetings with influential U.S. Government figures. He succeeded in meeting with President Bush this morning, and the two agreed on the principle of maintaining the free trade system. He is due to hold consecutive talks with U.S. Trade Representative Hills, Commerce Secretary Mosbacher, and others late this evening Japan time.

The United States has come to take a firmer stand toward Japan over trade. While deciding to take retaliatory actions against Japan in the telecommunications field, it has pointed out in its annual report that Japan has trade barriers on 32 items, including supercomputers and semiconductors. And it is expected to press Japan to improve the situation through the use of retaliatory action based on the super 301 provision of the new trade act.

It is observed that behind all this is America's growing frustration that it now has to compete more keenly with Japan in the field of advanced technology, especially in the field which involves national security and in which the United States used to take the lead. It is also observed that behind all this is U.S. dissatisfaction over the trade deficit with Japan apparently growing again.

In this connection, in a series of talks that will begin this evening, MITI Minister Mitsuzuka plans to call on the United States to refrain from taking unilateral actions against Japan. He is expected to propose technological exchanges with private enterprises of Japan. For example, American enterprises will be asked to join in the development of semiconductors for high-definition television. At the same time, he is expected to inform the

U.S. that Japan will do more to expand its imports. He will tell U.S. officials, for example, that Japan will create an official channel for accepting complaints from American traders.

In response, the United States will certainly take advantage of invoking the retaliatory action to impose strict demands on Japan. For example, it will press Japan to take immediate and clear-cut measures to provide greater access to its market. It seems unavoidable that the talks will be very difficult.

Meets With Trade Representative OW0305044189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 3 May 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, May 2 KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills strongly hinted Tuesday she is considering seeking retaliation against Japan for denying selected American products fair access to its market. Her warning came during a lengthy meeting with Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, a senior Japanese official said.

The official quoted Hills as saying that "market forces" in Japan are not working properly in such sectors as telecommunications, supercomputers, semiconductors, processed foods, and medical equipment. These items are among the categories in which the USTR Office says Japan maintains trade barriers against foreign products and thus may be subject to retaliatory steps under a new U.S. trade law.

Mitsuzuka also met with Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher who sought his view on high-definition TV (HDTV) and with Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, who voiced concern over the widening trade imbalance, officials said.

Hills announced plans last week to impose punitive tariffs on Japanese telecom products judged to be in violation of bilateral agreements unless Japan makes sufficient concessions. Sources familiar with the telecom dispute said the U.S. has drawn up a list of dozens of Japanese products such as cordless phones in preparation for finalizing a "hit list" for U.S. sanctions.

Still in place is a 165 million dollar sanction against Japan's alleged failure to abide by a computer chip agreement on guaranteeing appropriate market access.

Mitsuzuka told Hills the Japanese Government will work on her complaints about the malfunction of "market forces" in Japan regarding supercomputers, processed foods, and medical equipment as well as telecom products and semiconductors, the Japanese official said.

Shigeo Muraoka, vice trade minister for international affairs, said in a separate session with Hills' deputies that Japan and other U.S. trading partners are closely watching how Hills will employ the "super 301" provision of the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act to counter unfair trade practices.

"We expect the U.S. to make a decision on priority countries and priority practices based on accurate facts and fair judgments," a Japanese source quoted sturaoka saying during the meeting.

Under domestic pressure to reduce the chronic trade deficit with Japan of over 50 billion dollars a year, Hills said that soda ash, supercomputers, wood and paper products, foodstuffs, medical equipment, and pharmaceuticals from the U.S. are not faring well in the Japanese market despite their competitiveness and high quality.

She also complained to Mitsuzuka tha Japan is not doing enough to boost imports of manufactured products from the U.S. and Western Europe, according to a Japanese participant in the top-level meeting.

The Japanese official said Hills also emphasized that the U.S. considers Japan a "close ally and friend."

In response to the U.S. complaint about unsuccessful efforts to sell supercomputers to Japanese government agencies and public universities, Mitsuzuka acknowledged that "academic" discounts and budgetary considerations are partly responsible for the problem. The Japanese trade minister also urged American firms to produce goods tailored to Japanese consumers and to step up marketing efforts.

In a related development, Sen. Jack Danforth, a Missouri Republican, applauded Hills for citing Japan for violating the telecom pacts.

One of the Trade Act's authors and a senior member of the Senate Finance Committee, Danforth said the Japan's failure to comply with the pacts "is exactly the kind of behavior which the U.S. must not tolerate."

"Ambassador Hills sends a clear signal that we expect agreements to be kept and that violation of agreements will carry a price," the Senator said. "We expect our trading partners to honor their negotiated commitments. If they don't, then retaliation is in order."

#### Holds Unsuccessful Talks

OW0305151189 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] According to the Washington bureau, the U.S. Trade Representative Office has finalized a plan to put more than 10 items, including optical fiber cables, on the proposed list of items which are to be subject to U.S. retaliatory measures to be taken against Japan on the

grounds that Japan has failed to comply with an agreement on opening its market for telecommunication products such as automobile telephone sets. It is expected to announce the proposed list before dawn tomorrow at the earliest. Among these, more than 10 items will be optical fiber cables, telephone switchboards, telephone sets for automobile use, and products which have no direct bearing on the telecommunications field, such as computers and photographic film.

After announcing the proposed list, the U.S. Trade Representative Office will open a public hearing on 24 May and finalize the list of items to be subject to retaliatory measures.

On the other hand, International Trade and Industry Minister Mitsuzuka, who is now visiting Washington to avoid the retaliatory measures against Japan, held talks with U.S. Trade Representative Hills and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher on 2 May. In these meetings, Minister Mitsuzuka said that he would like to improve Japanese-U.S. relations by promoting Japanese-U.S. technical cooperation and by further expanding Japan's imports. However, the U.S. side simply indicated its strong dissatisfaction at Japan's delay in taking market opening measures, concretely citing the fields of semiconductors, supercomputers, and communications equipment. It did not mention if the United States will apply to Japan the super 301 provision of the new trade law which calls for retaliatory measures. He thus failed to find a clue to the solution of the issue of the sanctions. Reporter Miyazaki of the Economic Department has the following report:

[Begin recording] After ending his talks with U.S. Government leaders, International Trade and Industry Minister Mitsuzuka said that "I feel like I am bearing a cross." Many ministry officials are accompanying him to deal with any issue that could be brought up. He made every conceivable proposal at the talks such as joint development of semiconductors for high-density televsion. However, he failed to soften the hard U.S. position against Japan. This can be attributed to the renewed expansion of U.S. trade deficits with Japan, Japan's futile efforts to remove trade barriers pointed out by the United States such as in semiconductors, and Japan's failure to immediately take effective measures to find a breakthrough under these situations. In addition, Japan is catching up with the United States even in securityrelated frontier technology, an area where the United States has thus far held an overwhelmingly dominant position. Irritated by these developments, the view has spread in the United States that Japan only takes technology away but does not intend to give any back. We cannot overlook this fact. In this context, the Japanese-U.S. economic frictions are deep-rooted, and by merely continuing to take conventional measures it would be difficult to find a breakthrough in their dialogue. A series of meetings in Washington has made us feel this strongly. [end recording]

Steel Talks With U.S. Delayed Indefinitely OW0205091589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—It is highly unlikely that Japan and the United States will soon resume even working-level talks to extend a five-year voluntary restraint arrangements (VRA) on Japanese steel exports to the U.S., government sources said Tuesday. The sources said talks will be delayed until after chief U.S. Trade negotiator Carla Hills announces which countries will fall under the super 301 category of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act as being unfair trade partners subject to stiff sanctions.

Japanese steel industry executives, however, still hope to extend the pact and secure more lenient export quotas as soon as possible, sources said. They said the VRA program limits U.S. Steel imports from the 12-nation European Community, Japan, South Korea and 17 other countries at 20.2 percent of the American market. Begun in 1986, the program expires September 30. The program allows, Japan to export 5.8 percent of total U.S. Consumption.

An official at Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC), the world's largest steelmaker, said it is "unfair" for the U.S. to tolerate an increase in steel exports from countries that do not now fall under the agreement.

The government will urge the U.S. only to keep Japan's export quota at current levels in view of Japan's higher trade surplus with the U.S., sources said.

Sources said the U.S. may seek to cut the Japanese quota since Japanese exports were low last year, at some 70 percent of the quota for the year.

Soviets Warn Against Pressing Territorial Claims OW2804174389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1652 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO [dateline as received]—Radio Moscow, monitored here Friday, warned Japan against continuing to press its territorial claims to the islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, in the interest of friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The radio issued the warning in commenting on Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's visit to the Soviet Union starting Sunday [30 April].

The radio said the tempo of development of Soviet-Japan relations lagged behind that of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, China and West European countries.

As the cause of this situation, the radio cited the territorial dispute over the islands, which the Soviets have occupied since the end of the World War II.

The radio denounced Japan for its unflexible attitude toward the Soviet Union, in the name of development of relations between the two countries.

New Peace Treaty Session Held in Moscow OW2904105489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 29 Apr 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Moscow, April 29 (KYODO)—Japan and the Soviet Union began a fresh round of high-level diplomatic talks here Saturday aimed at resolving the thorny territorial dispute between the two countries and concluding long-stalled negotiations on a formal peace treaty. Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama and his Soviet counterpart, Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, met at the Soviet Foreign Ministry guesthouse Saturday morning for a day-long session as leaders of a permanent bilateral working group to sort out the obstacles to concluding a peace pact.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will follow up the talks in a meeting here next Wednesday.

The two rounds of discussions are the latest in a series of high-level diplomatic contacts the two countries initiated last December to reduce the strain in their bilateral ties.

Kuriyama made it clear at the outset of Saturday's talks that Japan regards the territorial row as the number one issue, saying he would address "other issues" on the peace treaty later in the day. Japanese reporters covering the meeting were asked to leave the conference room after Kuriyama made his brief opening remarks.

The territorial dispute involves Japan's claim to a cluster of islands off the northeastern tip of Hokkaido which the Soviets have occupied since the end of World War II. Disagreement over the sovereignty of the Habomai Island group, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands has delayed the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries and has impeded full normalization of political and economic ties.

Saturday's session is a follow-up the first round of talks held by the working group in Tokyo in March. During that meeting, the Soviets arranged a plethora of historical and legal arguments to back their claim to the islands, including the invocation of a little-used clause on allied actions against "enemy" states in the United Nations charter.

The Soviet invocation of the United Nations charter took the Japanese side by surprise. Kuriyama told Rogachev on Saturday that he will address the issue raised by the Soviets in their previous encounter.

The "enemy state clause" declares that the U.N. charter cannot invalidate any World War II action taken against an enemy state by the allies.

Apart from historical reasons, the Soviets claim the islands are legally theirs by the terms of the wartime Yalta agreement concluded in February 1945 among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. Moscow argues that the Yalta pact is therefore protected by the U.N. "enemy state clause."

Japan contends that the U.N. clause concerns only those measures taken by the wartime allies to end hostilities and has nothing to do with territorial problems. In addition, the Japanese position is that the disputed islands are an integral part of Japan and not part of the Kurile Chain which America and Britain agreed to hand over the Soviet Union in the secret Yalta agreement.

Uno is arriving in Moscow on Sunday and will fly to the Georgian capital of Tbilisi for a two-day visit before returning to Moscow for the talks.

Apart from Shevardnadze, Uno will also pay a courtesy call on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday. The Uno-Gorbachev meeting had been tentatively set for Thursday, but Soviet officials cited Gorbachev's tight schedule as the reason for delaying the meeting, Japanese officials said.

Accord on Salmon Fishing Reached With USSR OW2904105389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, April 29 (KYODO)—Japan and the Soviet Union have reached broad agreement in their talks resumed last week on reducing the annual haul of Japanese salmon fishing in Soviet waters to 15,000 tons this year from 17,668 tons last year, Japanese officials here said Saturday. The officials said the accord also includes advancing the start-up date of this year's salmon fishing by five days to May 20.

The minutes of agreement are expected to be signed here Saturday, they said.

Both sides are expected to continue talks Saturday on the amount of money Japan will pay the Soviet Union in exchange for the salmon fishing opertions, they said. The Soviets have demanded Japan pay 3.35 billion yen this year, the same amount as last year, while Japan seeks a reduction in proportion to the cut in the salmon catch quota, they said.

Views also remain divided over the Soviet bid for reducing the number of Japanese vessels allowed to engage in salmon fishing in Soviet waters, they added. Doi Declines Comment on Meeting ROK Dissident OW0205154889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Takako Doi, Chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, declined to comment Tuesday on South Korean Government claims that she met South Korean Dissident Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in Tokyo in late March.

Rev. Mun visited Tokyo on his way to North Korea, where he stayed from March 25 to April 3 without permission from Seoul. He was arrested on his return to Seoul on April 13 and indicted Tuesday on charges of violating South Korea's National Security Law.

The indictment says Rev. Mun met Doi in Tokyo on March 22 and asked her about what protocol to observe in order to ensure a meeting with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Asked about the indictment, Doi said she did not know the details of the announcement and that she did not think she must say whether she met Rev. Mun.

ROK, PRC Delegates Hold 'Disunited' May Day OW0105043189 Tokyo KYODO in English 9311 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Japan's workers on Monday celebrated May Day disunited for the first time since the end of World War II despite moves toward reorganization of the labor movement slated for this autumn.

A total of 3.6 million union members took part in May Day festivities held at some 1,200 places throughout the country.

The May Day events, being celebrated for the 60th time in Japan, were organized by three different labor groups, making it the first time the celebrations have been split in postwar years.

May Day as a workers' festival began in the United States in 1866 and was introduced to Japan in 1920.

The 5.4 million member Rengo (Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation) and the 4.5 million strong Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) jointly organized the biggest rally in Tokyo's Yoyogi Park, for which an estimated 150,000 people turned out.

Toitsurosokon, a 1.8 million strong dissident federation of unions affiliated with the Japan Communist Party, held its own festival at Tatsuminomori Park in Tokyo's Koto Ward attended by over 10,000 people.

A third group, Tororen, representing the employees of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, held a rally in Tokyo's Hibiya Park. At the Yoyogi Park rally, the Rengo-Sohyo group called for, among other things, the early implementation of shorter working hours and a proper five-day week, as well as a thorough probe into the Recruit insider stock trading and bribery scandal.

In his speech to the rally, Sohyo Chairman Takeshi Kurokawa criticized Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita for his and other cabinet members' involvement in the scandal, and called for early dissolution of the House of Representatives and the holding of a general election.

Leaders from the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Socialist Democratic Party followed Kurokawa with speeches in the park.

After the speeches, the participants paraded through the streets.

Toitsurosokon is opposed to the planned Rengo-Sohyo merger chiefly because of Rengo's formula of making committee decisions by majority instead of the hitherto consensus ruling.

Similar festivals were held in Osaka and its neighboring areas, participated in by about 765,000 union members, who for the first time included six delegate from South Korea, China and Taiwan.

Foreign Firms Profits Higher Than Japanese OW2704194489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Big foreign companies operating in Japan are making more money than their Japanese counterparts abroad as a result of their profit-oriented management, according to a report released by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Foreign manufacturers and trading firms tend to seek business yielding large profits here, while their Japanese counterparts abroad and at home put money into investment for longer-term results, the report revealed.

The MITI compared two surveys conducted separately on 2,729 foreign firms operating in Japan and 3,708 Japanese firms abroad as of the end of March 1988. Of the total, 50.1 percent of foreign concerns and 79.4 percent of Japanese firms responded. The surveys covered manufacturers, trading houses and service firms but excluded financial institutions and real estate firms, a MITI official said.

The ratio of pretax profits to sales by foreign respondents in fiscal 1987 stood at a healthy 6.1 percent in sharp contrast to 0.9 percent by overseas Japanese firms, the report showed.

The MITI official said the discrepancy in the figures indicates foreigners are more likely to spend money in areas that yield larger profits. The profits are then used for dividend payments rather than for corporate reserves for future investment, the official said. In contrast, Japanese companies seemed to be spending money more in capital outlays and save profits for corporate reserves.

Minister Leaves for ADB Meeting in Beijing OW0305045189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama left for Beijing on Wednesday morning to attend a 3-day annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) starting Thursday.

The 22nd meeting of the bank's Board of Governors is the first to be hosted by China. China became the 47th member of the Manila-based bank in 1986.

Murayama is scheduled to meet with ADB President Masao Fujioka on Wednesday afternoon. He will return home on Saturday.

Asian Manufactured Imports Increased in 1988 OW2704191289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Purchases from Southeast Asia, China and South Korea exceeded 30 percent of Japan's total imports of manufactured articles in 1988 for the first time, a semiofficial agency said Thursday. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said that imports from Southeast Asia and South Korea accounted for 25.1 percent of total manufactured imports, up from 23.7 percent in the previous year, and imports from China 5.1 percent, up 4.5 percent. Combined imports from the region came to 30.2 percent, up from 28.2 percent in the preceding year.

South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, the so-called newly industrializing economies (NIES) of the region, accounted for 18.6 percent of total manufactured imports, up from 17.6 percent the previous year. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) represented 5 percent of the total manufactured imports, a slight increase from 4.7 percent in the previous year. ASEAN includes Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

The trade promotion agency forecast that more consideration would have to be given to non-price factors like quality and design if these Asian countries are to expand their exports to Japan's consumer goods market. To that end, closer cooperation between Japanese importers and manufacturers in supplying countries will be more needed, JETRO said.

According to Finance Ministry foreign trade statistics, Japan's manufactured imports, excluding processed foodstuffs and oil products, totaled 91.8 billion dollars in 1988, up 39.2 percent from the previous year. The United States was the no. 1 supply source with a 25.6 percent share, followed by South Korea (10.2 percent), West Germany (8.4 percent), Taiwan (6.4 percent) and China (5.1 percent).

#### **Economic Chiefs Discuss Discount Rate Rise**

#### **BOJ Head Hints at Rise**

OW2704182689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Satoshi Sumita strongly hinted on Thursday that the central bank will raise its official discount rate to prevent a possible collapse of price stability and mounting inflationary pressure in Japan. Sumita told a press conference that the Japanese economy's growth pace is accelerating rapidly and it is on the verge of overheating, mainly because of rising labor costs.

His warning about stable prices came amid speculation among market participants that the central bank will use the opportunity of a quarterly meeting of its regional managers to announce a hike in the key interest rate. The nation's base interest rate has remained at a record low of 2.5 percent since February 1986.

"The economy is increasingly accelerating its expansion pace, supported by brisk capital spending and personal consumption together with a recovery in exports," Sumita said. The growing labor shortage at factories and offices, the head of the central bank noted, is pushing up labor costs and is beginning to have an adverse effect on production.

"Corporate managers have become gradually speculative and extremely bullish in upgrading output capacity and sales," Sumita said.

Referring to commodity prices, Sumita described the 1.5 percent increase in the domestic prices index in the first 10 days in April from the previous 10 days as a "fairly high growth pace," if the introduction in April of 3-percent consumption tax is taken into consideration.

"You cannot say Japan's prices are staying within a "stable range," he said, stressing the need to "cautiously" watch price movements.

Responding to a question about the possibility of a hike in the key interest rate, the top official dismissed Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama being quoted as telling reporters Japan will "absolutely not" increase its official rate. The central bank will act "swiftly" to fight against a revival of inflation, he added.

Touching on the yen/U.S. dollar rate, Sumita further said the bank will take "appropriate" steps to prevent volatile exchange rate swings, in line with policy coordination pledged among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations. He predicted little possibility of a "dramatic advance in the value of the U.S. dollar," since the fundamentals of the Japanese and the U.S. Economies remain unchanged.

Sumita praised the key interst rate hike by the Bundesbank, but described the West German central bank's move as "unexpected."

Economic Agency Head Denies Hike OW2804054689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—The head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency on Friday moved to dampen speculation that the nation's central bank is planning to raise its official discount rate in May, cautioning that a rate increase would be counterproductive at the present time.

EPA chief Koichiro Aino told reporters after a regular cabinet session that a rate increase by the Bank of Japan (BOJ) would likely trigger similar hikes by central banks in Western Europe and the United States. Aino also sought to clarify remarks by BOJ Governor Satoshi Sumita, who implied Thursday that a hike in the nation's historic-low 2.5 percent discount rate hike may soon be necessary to maintain price stability and stem inflationary pressures.

The EPA head said Sumita will respond appropriately to economic circumstances but that the BOJ currently views a tighter monetary policy as unwarranted for the time being. Aino buttressed his argument for holding the line against a rate increase by pointing to April's modest 1.4 percent gain in the Tokyo consumer price index, down 2.6 percent from previous year.

The government's price monitoring body, however, will continue to monitor the domestic price situation closely and guard against price gouging stemming from the consumption tax that went into effect April 1, he added.

New Consumption Tax Pushes Up Prices OW0105144689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—The 3 percent consumption tax implemented April 1 has pushed up prices of increasing numbers of goods and services, some by margins exceeding the amount of the tax, according to a survey conducted by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Monday.

The survey covered 40 categories of goods and services closely connected with consumer's daily life, excluding perishable foods and utility rates. Prices were directly checked at 75 retail outlets, including department stores, supermarkets and small retailers, in Tokyo and surrounding prefectures.

The number of items marked up compared with March 15 has increased to 65 from 58 in the previous survey on April 1.

Regarding 22 of those items or slightly more than 20 percent, prices were higher compared with their April 1 levels.

Most notably supermarkets, which had generally kept prices lower than those charged at smaller retail stores, started to mark up goods in excess of the 3 percent tax.

Among examples were dry batteries (up 26.4 percent), toothpaste and detergents.

Moreover, many medium- and small-sized stores, such as bakeries, confectioners and laundries, which had widely refrained from adding the consumption tax to their prices, began doing so from mid-April.

Many "tofu" (bean curd), "ramen" (Chinese noodle), barber and other shops, which were criticized for raising prices unreasonably April 1 in taking advantage of the consumption tax, had kept their new higher prices.

High-priced consumer durables, such as large-sized TV sets and cameras, were marked down with the application of the consumption tax on April 1 as excise taxes ranging from 5 to 20 percent on such products were abolished.

But during the month, discount shops increased their prices by 10-14 percent compared with March 15, apparently because makers upped their wholesale prices.

But the small stores, which had added the tax equivalent their prices on April 1, later withdrew the markups owing to slack sales. Because of intense competition, they are apparently having difficulty coping with the new tax.

The government recently said that the consumption tax has scarcely affected price trends for the present.

But there is concern that price increases due to the new tax could cause inflation to flare up.

#### **Economic Indicators for March Released**

**Export Contracts Rise Sharply** 

OW2604111989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—The value of Japanese export contracts signed in March by 18 major trading houses rose 7.0 percent from a year earlier to 2,434.7 billion yen, propelled by a sharp 31.2 percent rise in auto export contracts, the Japan Foreign Trade Council reported Wednesday. Meanwhile, import contracts completed during the month gained 8.5 percent to 1,868.9 billion yen with contracts for lumber, textiles, and chemicals in particular posting strong advances, the council said.

March export contracts for automobiles surged 31.2 percent from a year before due to brisk sales to the U.S., Southeast Asia, and Western Europe. Export contracts for ships rose 27.3 percent thanks to strong sales to Africa, Southeast Asia, and Western Europe supported by robust demand in the international market.

Contracts for steel posted a 13.8-percent gain led by massive orders from Southeast Asia, China, and the Middle East. Export contracts for textiles soared 69.6 percent, while those for chemical products rose 14.3 percent.

By region, March export contracts with the U.S. rose 3.9 percent, while other increases were Western Europe 53.2 percent, Southeast Asia 19.8 percent, Africa 118.2 percent and the Communist bloc 21.6 percent. On the other hand, export contracts with the Middle East slipped 61.9 percent and those with Latin America fell 38.2 percent.

On the import side, contracts in all categories except fuels registered year-on-year gains.

Import contracts for lumber jumped 50.8 percent due to strong domestic demand. Contracts for textiles rose 39.4 percent, chemical products 32.1 percent, food 16.4 percent, and machinery 12.5 percent.

Imports from the U.S. posted a 27.8-percent advance on a sharp increase in orders for food, metal, lumber, chemical products, and machinery. Contracts with Southeast Asia also rose 15.6 pecent and those with Western Europe 5.4 percent, while those with the Oceania/South Africa dropped 13.7 percent and with communist countries 7.7 percent.

The total value of Japanese export contracts during fiscal 1988, which ended March 31, remained almost unchanged at 13,227.1 billion yen, the council alro reported.

Meanwhile, import contracts during the year rose a healthy 6.9 percent from the previous year to 14,189.0 billion yen, it said.

Export contracts for plant suffered a 19.6 percent decline, putting a cap on overall contracts. Contracts for autos and textiles also posted losses.

In contrast, contracts for construction machinery, electronics, telecommunications equipment, steel, chemical products, ships, and food all recorded gains.

On the import side, contracts in all categories except fuels registered gains. Contracts for such metals as alminum, nickel, and uranium posted a 22.3 percent rise, and those of foods rose 18.3 percent, the council said.

**Industrial Output Rises** 

OW2604135689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan's industrial output in March rebounded to post a seasonally adjusted monthly rise of 4.2 percent, against a drop of 1.7 percent in February, according to a preliminary report released Wednesday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The ministry also reported that the nation's industrial production rose 8.8 percent in fiscal 1988 compared with a rise of 5.8 percent in fiscal 1987. The ministry had earlier forecast a stronger rise of 4.8 percent of industrial production in March.

Industrial production in March bounced back in response to sluggish output in the previous month, and was aided by excessive consumer purchases of nondurable goods before the imposition of a 3 percent consumption tax in April, a MITI official said. Indicating that those factors are temporary, the official predicted that industrial output will decline by 3.2 percent in April and by 0.4 percent in May.

The official also noted that surging exports in recent months resulted in increased output of such products as nonferrous metals, precision instrument and transportation machinery.

The industrial production index stood at a seasonally adjusted 122.0 against the base of 100 in 1985.

The shipment index was 123.8, up a healthy 5.5 percent from February, and the inventory index 102.6, down 2.1 percent.

The ratio of inventory to sales stood at 85.9, down a sharp 8.2 percent, reflecting heavy shipment during the month.

The industrial production index for the 1988 fiscal year was 115.0 against 105.7 in the preceding year and the shipment index was 115.6 against 106.7.

Crude Oil Imports Jump

OW2604135089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japan's crude oil imports in March rose a sharp 10.8 percent from a year before to 18.85 million kiloliters, bringing imports in fiscal 1988 to 199.76 million kiloliters, up 6.3 percent, according to a preliminary report Monday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

A MITI official said Japanese importers were eager to purchase crude oil in March on prospects of a further rise in crude oil prices. Heavy purchases in the month also reflect dwindling crude oil inventories here since last November, the official said.

In March, the volume of crude oil imported from the Middle East reached 13.65 million kiloliters, with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) accounting for 74.3 percent of the total.

Domestic production of fuel oil rose 7.5 percent to 14.97 million kiloliters from the March 1988 level, of which light oil output surged 22.1 percent to a record 2.4 million kiloliters.

Sales of fuel oil surged 7.1 percent to 20.35 million kiloliters on steady consumption aided by increased consumer purchases in advance of the imposition of a consumption tax in April.

The MITI official said the rise in the annual volume of imported crude oil in fiscal 1988 was primarily due to brisk demand for use in electric power generation.

The expansion of the domestic economy along with steady consumption especially of fuel oil were cited by the official as other factors.

Imports of fuel oil marked a record 49.2 million kiloliters last year, up 7.8 percent from fiscal 1987. Fuel oil output last year also rose 5.5 percent to 60.84 million kiloliters, according to the data.

Sales of domestically produced fuel oil totaled 202.65 million kiloliters, a rise of 5.7 percent from the previous year, exceeding the 200 million kiloliter level for the first time in eight years.

The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Oman and China were the top five nations exporting crude oil to Japan in 1988, the official added.

JSP Chairman Accuses LDP of Money Politics OW0305082489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi accused the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] of distorting the Constitution by "money power" in a speech marking Constitution Day on Wednesday, a national holiday. Doi, speaking at a public rally in Tokyo's Ueno Park, accused the LDP of forcing through its policies despite public disagreement with them.

She especially pointed to the Government's action in forcing the 1989 national budget through the lower house of the Diet on April 28 despite a boycott by opposition parties, saying it was unconstitutional and outrageous as well as being unprecedented by any government since World War II.

Doi also said, "Japanese politics are currently tainted by money and acquisitiveness. The opposition camp, which has eagerly advocated the Peace Constitution, must through a general election defeat the ruling party, which has distorted the Constitution by the power of money."

Leaders of other opposition parties—including Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the Japan Communist Party—and citizens' groups also made public appeals in Tokyo calling for the protection of the current Constitution.

The Constitution, which stipulates the sovereignty of the people and equality under the law, and relinquishes the right to use military force to settle international disputes, came into effect on May 3, 1947. Japan had an imperial constitution before then in which the emperor had absolute sovereignty. The current Constitution says the emperor does not hold political power but is a symbol of the state.

On Wednesday afternoon, a pro-Constitution group linked to the Japan Socialist Party is to hold a ceremony to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the Constitution's enactment, and a group affiliated to the Japan Communist Party is to hold a meeting in Tokyo to discuss political issues relating to the Constitution. Themes covered in the gatherings are to center on current Japanese political developments under the LDP, and the imperial system in relation to the Constitution.

Speakers at the meetings are to criticize the Government's plan for next year's ceremony of "Daijosai," to mark the official accession of Emperor Akihito. Stressing that the Constitution stipulates the principle of separating politics from religion, speakers at the meetings are to point out that the ceremony was based on mythology concerning the imperial family and object to plans for the prime minister and the chief judge of the Supreme Court to attend.

Meanwhile LDP dietmen and supporters are scheduled to hold a gathering to discuss possible amendments to the Constitution, which they say was forced on Japan by the U.S. after Japan lost the war.

JCP Chairman Slams Diet Budget Tactics OW2804114589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—The strong-arm tactics employed in the Diet Friday by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have further distanced the scandal-ridden ruling party from the public, a Japan Communist Party (JCP) leader said.

"This way of ramming the budget bill through the Diet has caused not only great anger, but also distrust from the people about the government," said Tetsuzo Fuwa, vice chairman of Japan's fourth largest opposition party.

Fuwa made the comments at the Foreign Correspondents Press Club of Japan shortly before the LDP unilaterally passed the current fiscal year's budget through the House of Representatives for the first time in Japan's 44-year postwar parliamentary history.

"In a word, it was a very foolish act...In doing so they revealed their true intentions," Fuwa said in reference to Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's announcement last Tuesday [25 April] that he would resign contingent upon the Diet's passage of the budget bill.

"If the resignation announcement was really a response to the people's criticism on the Recruit scandal and the imposition of the consumption tax, then the LDP would not have been able to do what they did (in the Diet)," he said.

He said that Takeshita's resignation was in fact a scheme to "add the finishing touches" to the LDP's policies, but said it marked a victory for public opinion anyway "in the that [as received] no more arrogance will be tolerated."

Fuwa said Takeshita should not resign untl the Recruit scandal is thoroughly investigated and added that the Recruit probe should supersede all other Diet business.

"The flow of money has been revealed to a certain degree, but the design, aim and result of this scandal are yet to be made clear," he said.

Fuwa also called on the government to dissolve the lower [house] for a general election so that the people can "hand down their judgment."

He denounced the collusion between the ruling party and big business, illustrated most visibly by the Recruit scandal, describing it as a feature of Japan's "political backwardness" under the LDP's stewardship. "The fact that this is a scandal involving the whole of the government shows that it is not merely a problem involving individual politicians," he said.

Fuwa accused other opposition parties of aligning themselves with the LDP at election time in support of the Japan-U.S. military alliance and against communism. Japan's three largest opposition parties have excluded the JCP from their plans to form a coalition government.

Fuwa noted that his party was the only one that has not been tainted by the scandal. "We are so clean, you can use an X-ray to find out how clean we are," he was quoted as joking when introduced.

He said that even though Japan is a global economic power, it remains deeply subordinate to the U.S. in the conduct of its foreign policy.

He also decried the government's "war criminal mentality," which he said "defends the wars of aggression which were waged by both (the late emperor) Hirohito and Hitler."

The JCP, with a primarily urban membership of some 480,000, has only 27 seats in the 511-member lower chamber and 17 in the 252-member House of Councillors.

But it has the highest registered income of any party, due to membership fees and proceeds from the sale of its 3-million circulation newspaper "AKAHATA" (RED FLAG).

The party prides itself on taking an independent foreign policy line from communist parties in other nations.

Opposition Cool To Resignation of Diet Members OW0105130989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Leaders of three major opposition parties on Monday resisted a proposal that all opposition members resign from the House of Representatives in order to force the cabinet to dissolve the lower chamber.

Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi said the JSP, Japan's the largest opposition party, would not force its 85 members to resign.

Komeito Chairman Junya Yano and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Eiichi Nagasue also rejected the idea, saying the Diet should first clear the fiscal 1989 budget.

The United Social Democratic Party [USDP], a minor opposition group, put forth the idea in late March.

The three opposition leaders made the comments at a TV discussion program to be aired Tuesday.

But Doi disagreed with Yano and Nagasue over how to cooperate with the Japan Communist Party [JCP] if the JSP, Komeito, DSP were to establish an opposition coalition government.

Doi said the JSP is ready to seek JCP's help, while Yano and Nagasue said they would reject any cooperation from the JCP, the fourth-largest opposition party.

Yano, however, warned that an opposition government should accept cooperation of the JCP in order to defend freedom and the present social system.

Nagasue agreed with Yano, saying the noncommunist coalition government should not seek cooperation from the communists, even if the four opposition parties fail to gain a majority in the lower house without the JCP.

Leaders of the JSP, Koemito, DSP and the USDP Agreed april 7 to open talks to establish an opposition coalition government, which would replace the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. The JCP has been excluded from such talks.

Opposition May Day Speeches Vow LDP Ouster OW0105043289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Opposition leaders on Monday in May Day speeches vowed to oust the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) from power and establish an opposition coalition government.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi denounced Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his ruling LDP for rejecting an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Takeshita and the LDP rammed the Fiscal 1989 budget through the House of Representatives last week and showed no remorse for their conduct, she said.

Speaking at a May Day rally organized by Japan's two largest labor groups, Rengo and Sohyo, Doi said that nothing but a general election could regenerate Japan's parliamentary democracy.

Doi, the leader of the largest opposition party, said her party will do its best to set up a national coalition government in place of the ruling party, which she said continues a "government of the LDP, by the LDP and for the LDP."

Komeito Chairman Junya Yano, speaking at the same rally, called on voters to reduce the strength of the ruling conservative party in the next elections for the House of Councillors and also for the House of Representatives.

Eiichi Nagasue, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, and Satsuki Eda, head of the United Social Democratic Party, also hit Takeshita and called for a general election.

Takeshita, beleaguered by the Recruit scandal, said on May 25 he would resign after the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1989. The approval is expected to come in late May.

Takeshita, Emperor Akihito Mark 'Greenery Day' OW2904063389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Emperor Akihito Saturday attended a government-sponsored ceremony to mark the late Emperor Showa's birthday, now called Greenery Day. About 600 lawmakers and government officials gathered in the National Showa Memorial Park in western Tokyo, built in commemoration of 50 years of Emperor Showa's reign, to celebrate the new national holiday.

Emperor Akihito, enthroned immediately following Emperor Showa's death on January 7, expressed the hope that Japanese residents realize that, rich natural environment is indispensable to high-quality lives. He planted a camphor tree after two local primary students pledged to protect nature.

Meanwhile, about 200 civilians and workers clustered around the memorial park during the ceremony and staged a 2.2-kilometer protest march in the vicinity.

Civilian and Christian groups staged nationwide protests against making the birthday of the late emperor a national holiday, denouncing it as nothing less than emperor worship and a campaign to disguise his war responsibilities. In a protest assembly held in Osaka, Koichi Yokota, a professor of Kyushu University, criticized the Education Ministry's moves to respect the Rising Sun flag and the "Kimigayo" song as just one example of a government move toward emperor worship. The professor called for active resistance against such moves.

#### North Korea

U.S. Accused of Committing Aerial Espionage SK0205152689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed a provocative aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic, letting the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly from the air above the west coast to the air above the east coast along the Military Demarcation Line at around 07:30 today, according to a military source.

Such aerial espionage was perpetrated more than 30 times in April alone.

In the same period, the U.S. imperialists carried out grave acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic on upwards of 200 occasions with the mobilization of "RV-1," "RC-12," and "RF-4C" reconnaissance planes.

In April they also brought "E-3A" AWACS to South Korea from an overseas aggression base six times to commit aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic.

These moves graphically show how desperately the U.S. imperialists are running about in new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the republic, deliberately heightening the tension on the Korean peninsula.

South Stages Military Exercise in April SK0205153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique staged the provocative "89 combined exercise to cope with wartime" in the whole area of North Cholla Province from April 27 to 30, according to "Radio No. 1" in Seoul.

The fascist clique mobilized the regular forces of the puppet army, police, "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and population to "examine and replenish the posture for a regular war" and "improve the capacity of combined operation of civilians, officials and Army."

This war exercise under "conditions resembling an actual war" is an anti-national move to throw a wet blanket over the growing sentiments of the South Korean people for dialogue and reunification and incite war fever against the North.

By staging such "combined training" on the eve of May Day, the puppets attempted to divert elsewhere the attention of the people including the workers who rose in the struggle for vital rights and democratic freedom.

Police Firing on Pusan Students Denounced SK0305054889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—The chief of the puppet Kaya police booth fired more than 80 carbine bullets at students of Pusan University of Technology when they started a demonstration on May Day in Pusan and, earlier, on April 30 the No Tae-u fascist clique let the fascist police fire at workers staging a demonstration in Songnam close to Seoul, according to a report.

NODONG SINMUN today charges that the firing of live bullets in broad daylight at bare-handed demonstrators in a peace time, not a wartime, is another never-to-be condoned barbarious atrocity that can be committed only by such military fascist gang estranged from the people as the No Tae-u group.

By firing live bullets at the demonstrators, the No Tae-u group raised the curtain of the prelude to bloody genocide, the news analyst says, and continues:

After scrapping the deceitful "commitment to interim assessment", the No Tae-u group has launched into a vicious reactionary offensive against the reunification and democratic forces. The anti-communist fascist offensive is becoming full-fledged and brutal as time flows.

Around May Day, the international jubilee of the working class of the whole world, it put South Korea under "Class-A emergency alert" and "blocked at the initial stage" a projected April 30 workers' rally with the mobilisation of a suppressive armed force of more than 20,000 men in Seoul alone and arrested thousands of workers, students and public figures. And, as if it were not enough, it went the length of firing at the protesters. this shows that the No Tae-u group, bereft of reason, has gone off into fascist hysterics in its crackdown on the people.

Bayonet suppression is the last-ditch wriggle of those doomed and it only precipitates their destruction.

With no gun can the powerful advance of the people toward a new independent, democratic and reunified land be checked.

Suppression of Democratic Figures Alleged SK0105012689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Commentary by Kim Kyong-pok: "Is it Possible To Justify Crime With Evil Law"]

[Text] Of late, the people of various sectors in South Korea have denounced the puppet authorities' tyranny of suppressing Rev Mun Ik-hwan upon his return from his visit to Pyongyang on charges of violating the National Security Law, a fascist evil law, and their voices demanding the release of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and the abolition of the National Security Law have risen higher.

However, the puppet ruling bunch is continuously challenging these demands instead of listening to them. In an interview with the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK a few days ago, the so-called puppet prosecutor general babbled that the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan who visited the North, was a proper measure according to procedures and that the National Security Law, which constitutes the legal ground for his arrest, should be continuously maintained as a backbone of defending the current system.

Without hesitation he publicly called us an antinational organization. This fully exposes the ulterior motive of continuously pursuing anticommunism, fascism, and confrontation, while suppressing patriotic activities for reunification and blocking dialogue for it by clinging to the antinational fascist evil law. This is also a challenge to us.

Trying to justify through the evil law the suppression of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who did good for reunification, is an absurdity that can convince no one.

Fellow countrymen meeting each other, discussing the way for reunification, and exploring things in common—a just right that any member of the nation should be able to exercise—can never be restricted by the law of one side.

No law comes before the cause of reunification, a nationwide cause, which is directly connected with the vital interests of the nation and which should be carried out by pooling the general will of the nation. Instead, the law that is contrary to the cause of reunification, the supreme national task, should be abolished for the cause. This is a proper action.

The National Security Law is the worst of antinational laws, which denies the nation dialogue, exchange, and reunification. It completely denies national unity, a precondition for reunification, by specifying that the northern half of the Republic is an antistate organization all of whose inhabitants are subject to punishment. Also, the law incriminates those in the South who seek to meet and communicate with their compatriots in the North and even bans them from saying, as good-will partners, that something good is good and something beneficial is beneficial.

It is the National Security Law that bans people from exchanging visits between the North and the South and inflicts legal restrictions on exchanging materials and goods between them. Is this not completely denying dialogue and exchange between the North and the South? It goes without saying that the existence of this monsterous evil law is beyond reason and is a national shame.

This notwithstanding, the puppets are trying to justify their antinational [word indistinct] with this evil law, an outcome of the worn-out confrontation attitude, which should have already been dropped. How can this be justified?

The puppet prosecutor general raved that it is impossible to abolish the National Security Law because we have not given up the violent policy of confrontation through communism. These too are absurd remarks.

It is a well-known fact in the world that we have maintained the stand of peacefully realizing reunification through dialogue and negotiation, transcending differences in ideas and systems.

An agreement on reunification in the form of the confederal system on the coexistence principle of one side not conquering the other side and vice versa and of one side not ruling the other side and vice versa was reached in the joint statement adopted at talks between officials concerned with the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Rev Mun Ik-hwan. How can this be a violent policy of reunification through communism?

It is needless to say that the preposterous vicious propaganda of the puppets proceeds from a ulterior motive to pursue the policy of anti-North confrontation and to secure an excuse for their antireunification fassist tyranny by deliberately inciting hostility against us.

In fact, the No Tae-u ring arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who had visited Pyongyang, by wielding the National Security Law and arrested Professor Yi Yong-hui, who pushed ahead with a plan to visit Pyongyang for news coverage, and is attempting to arrest, walk off, or interrogate those personages concerned of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea and National Literature and Writers Conference of South Korea. Also, the ring has said that it would arrest and investigate writer Hwang Sok-yong, who visited the northern half of the Republic, upon his arrival in Seoul.

These tyrannical acts more clearly expose the antinational nature of the National Security Law, along with the antireunification fascist frenzy, and will arouse the rage of all fellow countrymen aspiring for reunification.

The puppets should discard the foolish illusion of suppressing the South Korean people's reunification will with the anachronistic law, and should immediately abolish the antinational evil law of antireunification and antidialogue.

Red Cross Sends Telephone Message to South SK0305053889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message today to the President of the South Korean Red Cross.

The message says:

I notify you that we will send two Red Cross Liaison Officials to convey letters addressed to your side's Committee for the Promotion of Exchange of Students in North and South, the National Council of Student Representatives and the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organisations to your side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at ten a.m. on May 4, 1989, at the request of our side's Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Korean Students committee.

I hope that your side will take a corresponding step and take over the letters of our side and correctly convey it to the relevant organisations.

Foreign Ministry Memorandum on Nuclear War SK0305090089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 3 May 89

[Foreign Ministry' "Memorandum" issued on 3 May on the increasing danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula—read by announcer]

[Text] Nuclear weapons are cruel means of war, capable of destroying our planet. The world has entered the stage of gradually reducing nuclear weapons. However, the danger of nuclear war has not been removed from the Korean peninsula, and the danger of nuclear holocaust on the Korean peninsula is greater than in any other region of the world.

Though nearly 3 years have passed since the government of the Republic put forward a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, this has not yet been realized and, on the contrary, the danger of nuclear war has further increased. Deeming it necessary to inform the world of this situation, the DPRK Foreign Ministry is making public this memorandum.

## The Korean Peninsula Has Been Under the Threat of Nuclear Weapons

The U.S. threat of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is increasing with each passing day. It has been disclosed that the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise was part of a plan to provoke a nuclear war in Korea. The "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise mobilized nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, strategic bombers capable of loading nuclear weapons, nuclear missiles, various guns that can fire nuclear shells, and even "E-4B," a nuclear war commanding plane. Such a nuclear war exercise cannot but draw more serious attention in light of the fact that the use of nuclear weapons has already been attempted three times in Korea.

The Japanese magazine ASAHI JOURNAL on 6 August 1982 wrote: According to material from the U.S. CIA and the recollections of White House officials, the United States has attempted to use nuclear weapons against the DPRK three times."

The first U.S. attempt to use nuclear weapons in Korea was in the early period of the Korean war. The U.S. imperialist aggression forces, which occupied a part of the northern half of the Republic for a while, used biological and chemical weapons and attempted to even drop nuclear bombs when they were retreating because of the strong counterattack of the People's Army.

In November 1950, the then U.S. President Truman officially announced that the use of atomic bombs was under consideration. In December that year, nuclear weapons were secretly introduced onto a U.S. aircraft carrier anchored in the sea off Inchon, and a carrier-based aircraft armed with nuclear warheads was waiting for an order to take off.

It was during the last stage of the Korean war when the Korean people nearly suffered a nuclear holcaust. Inspecting the Korean front right after he was elected U.S. President in early December 1952, Eisenhower openly made an atomic bomb threat, clamoring that action is better than negotiations.

Early in 1953, the new U.S. Administration under President Eisenhower deployed the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet on the East and West seas of Korea to accelerate amphibious operations and, at the same time, waged a strong offensive of bombing the frontline and rear areas by mobilizing several hundred aircraft everyday. Finally, Eisenhower went so far as to issue a statement saying the United States would not hesitate to use atomic bombs in Korea.

On 30 March 1953, Eisenhower stated: If we are to take more effective action in Korea, we should expand the war beyond the boundary of Korea and use atomic bombs." On 13 May 1953, he clamored: The use of atomic weapons would be more cost-effective than the use of the conventional weapons in Korea. (U.S. Department of State secret diplomatic document on U.S. foreign relations 1953-54)

The third plan of the United States for a nuclear attack in Korea was made toward the end of the sixties.

From the day the Nixon administration took office in 1969, U.S. belligerent elements insisted on giving priority to war preparations in South Korea and further beefed up the U.S. troops occupying South Korea.

Under such an acute situation, the United States infiltrated a large reconnaissance aircraft EC-121 into our country's airspace on April 15, 1969. It was shot down through a self-defense measure by our People's Army.

Seizing this opportunity, the United States formed a mobile fleet of many ships, including battleships and an aircraft carrier, and massed it in the East Sea of Korea, while deploying reinforced forces along the Military Demarcation Line after issuing an emergency alert order to the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army.

At that time, U.S. President Nixon called an emergency security meeting and babbled that it had been decided to sanction the use of atomic bombs if North Korea struck back. (Japanese magazine ASAHI JOURNAL, 6 August 1982)

Seeking to inflict nuclear holocaust upon the Korean people, the United States has even established a command system for the surprise use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula at any moment they choose.

The U.S. Administration has authorized the commanders of U.S. forces deployed in Asia and the Pacific to use their own judgment in pressing the button for the use of nuclear weapons. As a result, the right to use nuclear weapons in South Korea is given to the commander of the U.S. forces stationed there. In the case of Tomahawk missiles, it has been arranged so that captains can fire them using their own judgment. (Japanese magazine GENDAI, July 1984)

In this connection, former U.S. Army Chief of General Staff Meyer said that the issue of using nuclear weapons in Korea is less complicated than in the case of NATO and that their use is possible upon the on-the-spot recommendation of the commander of the field army. (South Korean daily TONG-A ILBO, 24 January 1983)

Past U.S. attempts to use nuclear weapons in Korea is part of the U.S. authorities' policy of contempt for the Asian peoples.

The August 1983 issue of the Japanese magazine MONTHLY JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY wrote that although the United States instinctively feels hesitant about using nuclear weapons against the European Caucasians, it does not feel even a moral stimulation when it comes to Asian peoples, as manifested by the nuclear attacks against Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Bikini Island.

#### South Korea Is a Nuclear Storage Base

The United States shows primary interest in turning South Korea into a base from which to launch a nuclear attack according to its strategy toward Asia and the Pacific.

It was some 30 years ago that the United States began pursuing the policy of turning South Korea into a base for nuclear attacks.

On 12 February 1957, the United States conspired with the South Korean authorities to introduce nuclear weapons into South Korea. On 15 July of the same year, it officially declared that it would start arming the U.S. forces occupying South Korea with nuclear weapons. (South Korean HAPTONG yearbook, 1983 edition, p 77)

Reorganizing a U.S. Army division occupying South Korea as a (Phantomic) atomic division equipped with tactical nuclear weapons in 1957, the United States brought into South Korea an Honest John battalion and a battalion of 280 mm atomic artillery. In 1958, it brought into South Korea the 588 tactical guided missile battalion of the U.S. Air Force and then established the 4th U.S. Army guided missile command. (AP, Washington, 15 July 1957; Seoul HAPTONG, 4 July 1958)

In the early sixties, the United States reorganized the (Phantomic) atomic division as the (Roward) atomic division and then brought into South Korea various types of atomic and guided weapons, including Nike Hercules, Matador, and Hawk guided missiles.

The United States earnestly began its policy of turning South Korea into a nuclear base after South Korea had been designated as a frontline defense area in the midseventies, following the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam War.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger said at a press conference on 1 May 1975 that South Korea is a front-line defense area of the United States and this means it is a zone where nuclear weapons are deployed.

More than 1,000 pieces of various nuclear weapons were already deployed at that time in South Korea. Concerning this, U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums told Congress that the United States had introduced over 1,000 items of nuclear weapons and deployed 54 nuclear-capable aircraft in South Korea. (HAPTONG, Washington, 3 June 1975; JIJI, Washington, 20 June 1975)

Based on the policy of strength, which was more actively implemented by the Reagan administration since it came into office in the eighties, the nuclear equipment of the U.S. forces in South Korea was modernized

In the early part of the eighties, the United States supplied to the U.S. forces in South Korea 31 155-mm nuclear shells; 133 nuclear bombs for aircraft; 63 nuclear shells for the 8-inch howitzer and 21 nuclear mines, which had not been supplied to any other U.S. forces stationed overseas. (THE WASHINGTON POST, 2 May 1983)

According to official reports by the U.S. and South Korean press and publication organizations, the United States laid 21 underground nuclear mines in the area one mile south of the Military Demarcation Line. They announced that 346 tactical nuclear weapons were deployed in South Korea and Guam. (The First South Korean Radio, 2 June 1983)

In 1981 and 1982, the United States introduced various antiaircraft and antitank missiles, including 156 Stinger missiles, 70-odd improved Hawk guided missiles, and 723 rockets into South Korea. In 1983 and 1984, the United States introduced 48 F-16 fighter-bombers and 8-inch guns capable of firing neutron bombs. Furthermore, it even deployed 56 neutron bombs, known as the devilish weapons of the 20th century, for the first time in South Korea. (THE NEW YORK TIMES, 6 May 1983)

The United States deployed Pershing-II medium-range nuclear missiles, Tomahawk missiles and ground-based cruise missiles in South Korea. (TONG-A ILBO, South Korea, 21 March 1985)

The explosive capacity of the nuclear weapons introduced and deployed in South Korea is 13,000 kilotons, or 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in August 1945.

The United States systematically increased the nuclear armed forces in South Korea and established and expanded nuclear offensive bases and nuclear storage facilities. Thus, the United States has turned all of South Korea into a nuclear storehouse.

Various nuclear missiles are deployed in Tongduchon, Chunchon, and Pyongtaek in South Korea and nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers are deployed in the Air Force bases in Osan and Kunsan. Various types of nuclear equipment are stored in Kwangju, and the 6171st Ammunitions Guard Unit is charged with the equipment of storing nuclear bombs. (Japanese magazine SEKAI, August 1984 issue)

The 1985 September issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI reported that (?two) battalions of M-198 155-mm howitzer are deployed in Seoul, Tongduchon, Uijongbu, Taechon, Osan, Kunsan, and Taegu and that these areas are the only zones where nuclear storehouses of the Army and Air Force are located and where F-4E aircraft, the multipurpose fighter-bombers, are deployed.

Today, South Korea, the size of about 100,000 square meters, has been turned into a complete and comprehensive nuclear offensive base filled with nuclear bombs, nuclear warheads, nuclear mines, nuclear-delivery means, and nuclear storehouses and into the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East threatening peace and security in Asia and in the world.

#### Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula Is a Prerequisite for Peace and Security in the World

Today, removing nuclear weapons from South Korea and dissipating the danger of a nuclear war are very urgent issuing in rescuing humankind from the nuclear danger and guaranteeing the peace and security of Asia and the world.

Since the introduction of nuclear weapons into Asia and the Korean peninsula, the DPRK Government has put forth rational proposals for their withdrawal and for preventing the danger of a nuclear war and has made all sincere efforts to put them into practice.

As early as 7 April 1959, the government of the Republic, issued a statement proposing to establish a nuclear-free peace zone in Asia, and the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party in March 1981 jointly published a declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Northeast Asia.

In particular, the DPRK Government joined the nuclear nonproliferation treaty on 12 December 1985 and, in its statement published on 23 June 1986 according to the idea of the treaty, expressed its stand to ban the testing, production, stockpile, and introduction of nuclear weapons, to disallow the establishment of all military bases, including foreign nuclear bases, and to disallow the transit of foreign nuclear weapons over Korean territory, airspace, and seas to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The objective of our proposal for establishing a nuclearfree peace zone is to realize disarmament on the Korean peninsula and consolidate the nuclear non-proliferation system.

Accordingly, our proposals have earned absolute support from and have been welcomed by all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, because they are right.

The Unites States, as a trustee of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, should respond to the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula according to the commitment of the treaty.

As is acknowledged by the world, those countries that possess nuclear weapons are obligated to take steps against threatening or attacking with nuclear weapons those countries that have no nuclear weapons.

The United States, by lending an ear to the ever-growing voices of the anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movements of the peoples at home and abroad, should not continue to persist in conducting nuclear war provocation maneuvers any longer, should withdraw the nuclear weapons and all other aggressive armed forces that it has brought into South Korea, and should do away with nuclear war exercises such as "Team Spirit."

Today, the INF Treaty has been concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States and has now entered the stage of implementation, while the issue of abolishing tactical nuclear weapons has been placed on the agenda.

Accordingly, the U.S. authorities now have no reason whatsoever to continue the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea, because the nuclear weapons deployed there target other socialist countries as well.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union, along with other major powers in the region, has expressed its willingness to guarantee the nuclear-free (?status) if a nuclear-free zone is established on the Korean peninsula.

Under these circumstances, the United States also should take a corresponding step of guarantee at an early date.

The persons in authority in South Korea should not seek a permanent office under the protection of the nuclear umbrella of their masters and should not offer South Korea as a U.S. nuclear forward base.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea should come forth at an early date to respond to the call for tripartite talks to realize the phased reduction of arms, including nuclear weapons, on the Korean peninsula, to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

Today, the peaceful settlement of conflicts is being sought in all continents on the globe, disarmament talks are under way, and nuclear disarmament is being pursued.

The DPRK Government, by pooling strength with peace-loving countries of the world, will make all efforts to actively contribute to turning the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia into a nuclear-free peace zone and to realizing overall and complete disarmament on a global scale.

[Dated] 3 May 1989, Pyongyang

New 200-Day Campaign 'Brilliantly' Concluded SK2804090089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Apr 89

[KCNA "Information"]

[Text] The new 200-day campaign, which all of the people rose up to carry out in upholding the historic report by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the report meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and in responding to the appeal of the national meeting of heroes, has been brilliantly concluded.

Upholding the slogan "Let us all live and struggle like heroes," all the party members and workers have scored endless upsurges in all the fronts of socialist construction during the campaign by displaying the spirit of uncomparable devotion and popular heroism. The key industries and the transportation sector played a leading role, and, as a result, the gross nationwide industrial production markedly increased during the campaign compared to the corresponding period of last year. Also, during the period of the campaign, the amount of thermal power generation, the production of coal, cars, tractors, 100-ton railroad cars, timber, and other important goods, and the turnover of railroad freight registered a 10-60 percent gain.

The production of chemical and light industrial goods has markedly increased, and the plan for (?construction and fabrication) was overfulfilled. As a result, the overall industrial sector's combat plan, which was mapped out to a high degree, was brilliantly fulfilled, and the construction of major projects was successfully carried out.

Because the tasks of the new 200-day campaign were successfully carried out, a firmer foundation was provided for fulfilling ahead of schedule the plan for this year, the last year of the eighties, and the Third 7-Year Plan and for further enhancing the economic might of the country. The grand tasks of the 200-day campaign were successfully carried out. This clearly shows the great vitality of the self-reliant national economy, the superiority of our country's socialist system, and the justness of our party's policy, and is the result of the wise leadership of our party's Central Committee led by respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the entire party and all the people to a single road of victory and honor, thus making the history of the change of the century in this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must conquer all the peaks of the Third 7-year Plan by continuously and vigorously carrying out the popular reform movement without loosening the spirits heightened in all sectors of the people's economy during the historic 200-day campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concretely elucidated goals for each sector that priority must be given to in the new 200-day campaign, tasks that each province must carry out, and methods to carry out these goals and tasks. Also, during the campaign, he visited Pyongyang and the construction sites of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Yongwon Power Station and vigorously inspired the party members and workers to bring about big achievements in the campaign.

In order to continuously score upsurges in revolution and construction, our party convened a national meeting of heroes, thus filling the entire country with the spirit of living and struggling like heroes; presented a plan to extend the 200-day campaign to a 2,000-day campaign and a 20,000-day campaign; and vigorously carried out organizational and political work designed to successfully guarantee this campaign.

During the new 200-day campaign the working class, cooperative peasants, scientists, technicians, and soldiers of the People's Army across the country thoroughly

demonstrated the endless loyalty to the party and the leader and our people's traditional heroism in all sectors, including those of production and construction. During the campaign the great march of construction was continuously and vigorously conducted to attain proud successes in building new plants and enterprises and in projects of expanding capacities and modernizing plants and enterprises. In particular, the completion of the construction of some 500 facilities which will contribute greatly to further balancing the sectoral structure of the people's economy and to further enhancing its level of chucheization, modernization, and scientization has further strengthened the might of the self-reliant national economy.

A new innovation was effected in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. The builders and the soldiers of the People's Army who were mobilized for the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex strengthened their creative cooperation with scientists and technicians and successfully completed the first-stage project of the vinalon, methanol, and carbide units and the first-stage project of the protein feed plant, opening a vista for producing vinalon, methanol, and protein feed at an early date.

The builders and the soldiers of the People's Army charged with the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex completed the architectural project of the first-stage calcinating system, finished the assembling of the body of calcination kiln No 1, laid railroad sidings to different places, and vigorously conducted the project of the (?separating system), accelerating the development of the Chonggye and Chongdan mines.

The builders of power plants, who newly created the power generation capacity of over 1.2 million KW during the 200-day campaign, newly built and turned into operation hundreds of medium and small size power plants, including the Kwangchon Power Plant; vigorously accelerated the construction of the Yongwon, Namgang, and Kumyagang power plants; and the capacity expansion project of the Chongjin Thermal Power Complex.

In the coal industrial sector, 1.3 million tons of coalsorting capacity was newly created during the campaign and scores of new coal mines and pits were developed in many districts, including Anju, Sunchon, Pukpu, and (Kowon) Districts, to markedly increase the coal production capacity.

The builders and soldiers who participated in the capacity expansion project of the Musan Mining Complex completed over 10 projects, including the No 5 line stripping conveyor, the (?waste water conveyor), and the (?ore concentrate indoor settling reservoir), and the capacity expansion project of the Songsan Mine and the development projects of the Chongpyong and Sinpa Mines have reached the final stage.

As a result of innovation effected in building the metal base, scores of projects were completed at the site of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex capacity expansion project, such as the No 2 (?lime drainage) and the [word indistinct], thereby making it possible to increase the production of iron and steel by more than 50 percent over last year, and the capacity expansion project of the Chongjin Steel Complex and the Chongjin Steel Works and the second sulphuric acid production process of the Pyongbuk Smeltery progressed apace, and a fire-proof material production base and new caking material production processes were built up splendidly at the Nampo Electric Pole Factory.

In the machine industrial sector, many robots were newly manufactured and many electronics and automation elements and appliances were newly developed, upholding the decision of 14th Plenary Session of the Sixth Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, thereby satisfactorily producing the plant facilities of various types. A general branch (?engine) [kigwan] plant was built at the Sungni General Motor Works, and the pipe shop of the 28 August Plant went into operation increasing the production capacity of this plant by 50 percent. A new rock drill base of the (Chonchon) Rock Drill Plant and the digital-controlled machine tool production base of the 3 April Plant are being built at a rapid speed.

In the building materials industrial sector, the Sangwon Cement Complex, a plant that exemplifies modern industrial construction, went into operation making it possible to produce millions of tons of cement a year, and a new kiln was built at the Komusan Cement Factory. The producers of cement conducted a struggle to increase production during this 200-day campaign and amply produced and supplied cement for the major construction sites.

The forestry sector has overfulfilled the plan for the production of timber and has supplied it for grand construction sites and many sectors of the national economy.

In the chemical industrial field, the construction of the No 1 system of the sodium carbonate plant of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, the project of the many production systems of the Hamhung Herbicide Plant, and the construction of the Anju Hukposan Fertilizer Plant have been completed, and a dig stride has been made in the project of expanding the production capacity of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant and the construction of the Haeju [word indistinct], the Tanchon Fertilizer Plant, the Kumya Hukposan Fertilizer Plant, and new resin production bases.

In the light industrial field, a firm basis for effecting a great turn in producing many kinds of light industrial goods, which meet the people's taste and mode of socialist life, has been laid by powerfully accelerating the project of expanding the capacity of the Yongbyon Silk

Factory and the construction of the 6 July Porcelain Factory and other light industrial plants and by dynamically pushing ahead with the modernizing of existing light industrial plants in conformity with the demands of the party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

Transportation capacities have been further increased, and innovation has been effected in railroad, automobile, and maritime transportation. Railroad electrification projects in the 270-odd-ri Tanchon-Mandok section, the 70-ri Paekam-Tonae section, and the Songdan-Namni section, and railroad siding to the Inpo coal mine have been completed. The laying of the Najin-Chongjin mixed line and the railroad electrification project in the Hyesan-Manpo section are being accelerated at a fast tempo. The roadbed project at the Pyongyang-Kaesong Expressway has been completed, bridge laying construction there has been finished in the main, and more than to percent of the paving of the Wonsan-Kumgangsan Expressway has been carried out. In addition, 5 modern bridges, including the Changiagang Bridge, have been constructed and opened to traffic in Kanggye City.

Countless monumental buildings have been built in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution. By vigorously waging the two 200-day campaigns while upholding the party's grand conception of creating new edifices of the era of the Workers' Party, construction workers in the capital and soldiers of the People's Army have created a high construction speed in the construction of major buildings in Pyongyang and facilities for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students.

Having completed the grand construction of 131 establishments last year, construction workers in the capital and soldiers of the People's Army, during the new 200-day campaign completed a 10-ri section of the Sosan Street project, the Ansan Bridge, the Kwangbok Street thorough fare 5,000 dwellings and service facilities in blocks 6 and 7 of Kwangbok Street, the Mangyongdae Palace of School Children, the circus theater, and the dancing fountain park.

In addition, Nungnado Sadium with 150,000 seats, where the opening and closing ceremonies of the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students will be held, has been built, displaying the might of the self-reliant national economy and the heroic exploits of construction workers. Also, the construction of the modern Sosan Hotel, the Youth Hotel, and the Yanggang Hotel has been completed. The construction of the Central Hall of Youths, the Tongpyongyang Grand Theater, the Yanggak Soccer Stadium, the Pyongyang International Cinema Hall, and Pyongyang International Airport, and other scores of construction projects are being accelerated in the final stage. The frame of the 105-story hotel has built above the 85th floor.

Many modern dwellings, including calcium silicate brick houses for tens of thousands of families, and public buildings have been constructed in towns and the countryside. The 16 February Palace of School Children has been built in a scenic area beside the Taedon River in Tokchon City and has been opened to public.

During the campaign all agricultural workers carried out construction for water-jetting irrigation of nonpaddy fields, land rezoning, and land reclamation, expedited preparations for farming, and completed rice seedling transplants in a timely and qualitative manner as demanded by the chuche farming method in order to reap another bumper harvest this year marking the 25th anniversary of the publication of the social rural thesis.

The first-stage irrigation project along the 200-ri tideland of North Pyongan Province on the Sohae lockgate has been completed, and the Pyongsong trailing farming machine plant has been constructed. The tide embankment in the Kumya tideland has been constructed, thus linking two islands to the land, reducing the east coastline by 50 ri, and opening a breakthrough for obtaining about 1,000-chongbo of arable land.

All party members and workers celebrated the felicitous April festival more significantly with the proud labor feats and great pride of having successfully performed the grand campaign tasks through the new 200-day campaign by inheriting the tradition of our people's heroic struggle.

All party members and workers are vigorously accelerating the grand socialist march, burning themselves with resolve to expedite the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause by developing the 200-day campaign into a 2,000-day campaign and 20,000-day campaign.

#### Kim Il-song Recent Activities Reported

Greets Zambian President SK2704044289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 25 to Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

The message says the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Zambian people have made in their endeavours to build a socialist humanitarian society free from exploitation and oppression under the correct leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda, and extend firm solidarity to the Zambian people in their struggle for complete liberation of southern Africa.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, it sincerely wishes the Zambian president

greater success in his work for the development and prosperity of the country and promotion of the people's wellbeing as well as good health and happiness.

Greets Guinea-Bissau President

SK2604104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

The Guinea-Bissau people, the message said, are striving hard to consolidate the independence of the country, strengthen national unity and build a new independent society under your leadership.

It sincerely wished him greater successes in his future work for the prosperity of the country and promotion of the welfare of the people and good health and happiness.

Greets Sierra Leone President

SK2604104789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on the 28th anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone, on April 25.

The message said that the Sierra Leonean people under the president's leadership are striving hard to consolidate the country's independence and develop the national economy and culture.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further strengthen and develop, the message sincerely wished him and his people greater success in the endeavours for the prosperity of the country.

Greets Lebanese Party Official

SK0105081089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT I May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Ilsong, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 30 to Comrade Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding.

The message says: Over the past 40 years your party under your leadership has persistently struggled to ensure the territorial integrity and national unity and build a new, progressive and socialist society against the imperialists intervention and Israeli aggression moves.

Your party's just struggle is a blow to the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists who are trying to divide and rule the Arab land and a powerful inspiration to the cause of the peoples of Lebanon and Arab countries who aspire after peace and unity.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two parties would further develop in the future in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wishes the president and his party greater success in the work to implement the decisions of the emergency convention of the party and accelerate the peace process of Lebanon.

Greets Yugoslav President

SK2004050789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Congratulatory message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, to Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidium, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the LCY on 19 April—read by announcer]

[Text] Belgrade:

Comrade Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the LCY Central Committee and the Yugoslav people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the LCY.

The founding of the LCY was an epochal event that opened up a new era in the history of the Yugoslav people's revolutionary struggle for class liberation and socialism.

After its foundation, the LCY waged an arduous struggle against the tyranny of despotic monarchism and opportunists' maneuvers and, during the Second World War, led to victory the Yugoslav people's struggle to drive out the fascist occupiers and to achieve national liberation.

Our party and people rejoice over and hail the successes which the LCY and the Yugoslav people have registered in their efforts to carry out the long-term economic stabilization plan and the present 5-Year Plan, while achieving friendship and unity among nationalities and consolidating the socialist autonomy by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Tito.

Using this opportunity, I express the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will grow stronger and develop on the common road of opposing imperialism and of promoting peace in the world, non-alignment, and socialism, and sincerely wish the Yugo-slav people great success in their struggle to fulfill the tasks put forward by the 13th LCY Congress.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 19 April 1989, Pyongyang

Meets Group From Geneva

SK3004091189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of Geneva, Switzerland Club headed by Kurt Wacker.

Present on the occasion were Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Korean Representative of to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Yi Chong-hyok.

President Kim II-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Receives Foreign Leaders Greetings SK2904054689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on his birthday messages of greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Pierre Buyoya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi; and Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

He also received a message of greetings from Erskine Sandiford, prime minister of Barbados.

The messages warmly congratulate President Kim Ilsong on his birthday and sincerely wish him good health and long life.

Receives More Foreign Greetings SK2004043689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on his birthday from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic: Ahmed Ali El Mirgani, president of the council of the head of state of the Republic of the Sudan; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-president of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea: H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi; Andre Kolingba, president and head of state of the Central African Republic and president-founder of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa; Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; and Luis Alva Castro, secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

They warmly congratulated President Kim Il-song on his birthday and wished him a long life in good health.

Opens May Day Stadium SK0205051689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 2 May 89

[Excerpts] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—A grand ceremony for the completion of the May Day Stadium was held today in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song. [passage omitted]

At 9 a.m. President Kim Il-song arrived at the May Day Stadium amid the playing of the welcome music.

The moment, cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Labour innovators presented him with bunches of fragrant flowers.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Kwang, Han Song-Nyong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Poksin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK

Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-bok, Pak Namki, So Kwan-hui and Kim Chung-nin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan and Kim Chang-chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; and Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is staying in the homeland.

Acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds, President Kim Il-song cut the red ribbon hanging across the entrance of the stadium to proclaim its completion. [passage omitted]

Opens Kwangbok Street Facilities SK0305061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—A grand ceremony for the completion of the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, apartment houses for 5,000 families and public service facilities in Kwangbok Street was held yesterday in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The grand Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, the apartment houses for 5,000 families and the public service facilities built in Kwangbok Street, demonstrating the majestic appearance of chuche Korea, are all proud edifices of the era of the workers' party built under the warm loving care of our party which brings up the school children in its bosom of affection and regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to promote the welfare of the people.

The Mangyongdae School Children's Palace built in a peculiar style depictive of the embrace of the most benevolent mother party is a palace of great love well furnished with all conditions for educating and rearing the school children to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type equipped with deep knowledge, a good moral character and good health such as circle rooms of science, art and sports, a 2,000-seat theatre, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

The modern apartment houses for 5,000 families and public service facilities built in blocks Nos. 6 and 7 of Kwangbok Street in conformity with the desire and requirements of our people in life are well-furnished with all necessary equipment and conditions, so as to provide the conveniences of the people in their living on the highest level.

With the construction of those edifices our school children are provided with another modern complex of after- school education and our people with an excellent centre for more affluent and cultured life.

The proud achievements in building the excellent monumental edifices unprecedented in the scale, content and style by our own designs, technique and materials are a powerful demonstration of the great leadership ability of our party which unfolded the grand plan of construction of the capital and brought about its brilliant heyday, the heroic spirit of our people rallied as firm as a granite around the party and the leader and the might of self-supporting national economy.

Lined up in the ceremony place were young builders who had performed heroic feats in the fruitful days of construction in hearty response to the call of the party and tens of thousands of working people with bunches of flowers in their hands.

At 9 a.m. President Kim Il-song arrived at the place of ceremony amid the loud playing of the welcome music.

The moment, cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth. [sentence as received]

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Hwang Chang-yop and Kim Chung-nin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan and Kim Chang-chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; and Yi Chin-kyu, first vicechairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is staying in the homeland.

Labour innovators presented President Kim Il-song with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

President Kim Il-song acknowleged the cheers of the crowds and cut the red tape hanging across the place of the ceremony to proclaim the completion of the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, apartment houses for 5,000 families and public service facilities.

That moment, the stormy cheers of "hurrah!" went up.

Going round the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, apartment houses for 5,000 families, public service facilities and the building material exhibition together with the party and state leading cadres accompanying him, he expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the constructors excellently built the modern palace, houses and facilities in a short period through a dynamic speed campaign and, highly praised the scientists, technicians and builders who successfully developed various kinds of high-grade building materials including metal, ceramic and chemical building materials by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the builders who had performed feats in the construction of the grand monumetal edifices.

Attends Facilities Openings SK0205101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—A grand ceremony was held on May 1 in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song for the completion of the boulevard of Kwangbok Street, the circus theatre and the Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels.

These grand structures which have taken shape under the far-reaching plan for the construction of the capital city unfolded by our party to display the majestic appearance of chuche Korea are great edifices of the Workers' Party era constructed with our own designs, technique, materials and efforts.

The successful completion of Kwangbok Street unprecedented in the history of city construction in scale and scope, speed and method is another astounding event of Korea in the 80s powerfully demonstrating the truth of the chuche idea and its great vitality.

The modern boulevard of Kwangbok Street stretching to the fork of Mangyongdae from Chongim flyover is 6 kilometres in total length and 100 metres in width. The circus theatre of peculiar style with 3,500 seats is a polygonal group of buildings standing in the center of Kwangbok Street. Its total floor space exceeds 70,000 square metres.

Beside ordinary circus, under-water, ice and animal circus can be performed in this circus complex.

The Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels large in scale and diverse in style go well with the undulating zone and beautiful scenery of the Mangyongdae area. They can accommodate several hundred or more than 1,000 guests at a time. Furnished with all sorts of service facilities, they can provide full conveniences to the guests in their work and life.

Each great structure of Kwangbok Street which have risen up in a part of Pyongyang, displaying the spirit of heroic Korea, is imbued with the patriotic spirit of People's Army soldiers and constructors who have devoted themselves with burning loyalty to the party and the leader.

With a great many monumental architectures associated with our people's resource and talent springing up everywhere, Pyongyang, the capital city, has taken on more grandious and beautiful looks and has become able to provide the people with a more civilized living condition.

A large number of People's Army soldiers, builders and tens of thousands of people carrying flowers in their hands lined up at the approaches to the boulevard of Kwangbok Street and the circus theatre and Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels.

President Kim Il-song arrived at the approach to the boulevard of Kwangbok Street.

The moment the band struck up the loud welcome music and cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth. [sentence as received]

Labor innovators presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyongmuk, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se- ung, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui and Kim Chungnin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan and Kim Chang Chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee;

and Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland.

President Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the crowds and cut the red tape hanging across the approach to the boulevard of Kwangbok Street to proclaim the completion of the boulevard.

The moment, stormy cheers of "hurrah!" went up.

President Kim Il-song went to the newly built circus theatre.

Lined up in front of the circus theatre were a large number of People's Army soldiers who came rushing to the grand socialist construction site and wrought amazing miracles with the stamina and zeal of a-match-for-a hundred soldiers.

When President Kim Il-song arrived at the circus theatre, they raised enthusiastic cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Soldier-builders presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

President Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the soldier-builders and cut the red tape hanging across the entrance of the circus theatre to proclaim its completion.

Going round the circus theatre with the party and state leading cadres accompanying him, he expressed deep satisfaction over the construction of the splendid modern circus theatre by soldier-builders through the display of mass heroism.

Then he cut the red tapes at the entrances of Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels to proclaim their completion.

Going round the hotels with the party and state leading cadres accompanying him, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the architectural aspects and expressed deep satisfaction over the successful construction of the modern service facilities by builders.

He posed for photographs with builders who had performed proud feats in the construction of the circus theatre and Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels in the Kwangbok Street.

#### South Korea

**Death Toll in Tongui University Fire** SK0305021489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Pusan, Korea, May 3 (YONHAP)—Six policemen were killed and over 20 severly burnt when radical students set fire on a campus building early Wednesday as riot troopers stormed to save five of their colleagues held hostage by students at a private university here.

The worst tragedy in memory of clashes between police and students began at 5:10 a.m., when more than 700 riot police troops stormed the eight-story library building of Tongui University to rescue five colleagues held captive by some 80 students in a seventh-floor room.

The students poured paint thinner over the floor of the room and set it on fire as they fled with their blindfolded hostages when the police entered.

Three policemen caught in the inferno were pronouned dead on their way to hospital and three after arrival as a result of their burns and the death toll is expected to climb as more than 20 other policemen and some students have serious burns.

The students, who escaped to the top of the building with their hostages, released the policemen at 7:10 a.m. after school President Yi Pyong-to and other officials informed them of the deaths and injuries.

Police are questioning 88 students arrested in the raid.

The five policemen were kidnapped by students at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday as they stood guard on the street near the entrance of the college.

Some 150 students were demonstrating on the street to protest the police's firing blanks Monday when they attacked a police station.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry ordered the school closed indefinitely in the wake of the tragedy. Tongui has become the second school ordered shut by the government because of campus disturbances now gripping many of Korean universities and colleges.

No Tae-u Makes Statement on Tongui Incident SK0305132989 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 May 89

["Special statement" by President No Tae-u from Chongwadae on 3 May—recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: A truly appalling tragedy took place today at dawn. Students of Tongui University, Pusan, set a fire that killed 6 policemen and injured approximately 10 others. I cannot help but feel sad over this unformatunate incident.

Why were our young policemen, who had worked day and night to defend our democratic society from violence, even while suffering from meager wages and heavy duties, so brutally sacrificed? The bitter cries of their families and the people's lamentations are painful for me.

I know that you, the people, were also surprised and heartbroken upon hearing this news. I have firmly believed that democratization, the historic task of this era, depends on sincerity and patience. I have believed so because such sincerity and patience, the matured awareness of the people from all walks of life, and autonomy will help establish a new democratic order. In reality, since the new Republic was inaugurated, with the help of the government's self-restraint and patience, firm progress has been made in democracy in various fields. However, upon seeing the tragedy at Tongui University, I think it is time for us to confirm our resolute determination to remove at least violence from this society for the sake of democracy.

It became clear who and what is shaking our country and society. It also became clear that behind those flames, which took the lives of the young people, are violent forces who seek a class revolution and who undertake to completely overthrow the democratic society and to commit murder, arson, kidnappings, and destruction. They throw firebombs and injure people on campus, at workplaces, and on streets and launch surprise attacks at police boxes, take weapons away, and kidnap and assault policemen. These and other violent and destructive acts must be resolutely driven from this society. These acts will never be forgiven.

I will take punitive measures according to the law against any place where firebombs are produced and where a violent revolution is underway and against forces that produce firebombs or carry out violent revolution irrespective of whether it is a campus or workplace and irrespective of who he or she is. Whether they be universities or plants, if these places become bases for violent revolutionary forces, I will block them even by closing their doors forever. For this, I will enhance the organization, manpower, and equipment for the police and will drastically improve their working conditions and compensation. I will censure public officials who are negligent in dealing with violent and illegal acts or who do not responsibly deal with violent and illegal acts irrespective of whether they are high- or low-ranking. Using all the government's power, I will punish all the forces who seek to achieve something through violence and will take punitive measures against all the maneuvers toward this end.

Dear fellow countrymen, efforts by the government and president alone can never achieve the construction of a democratic society free of violence and fear. It absolutely requires the sincere cooperation of the political circles and the warm response of the people.

Political circles, regardless of whether they are the governing party or the opposition parties, should clarify their stand of rejecting violence and cooperate in legislating laws and measures to prevent unfortunate incidents such as today's from being repeated and to strictly control the illegal and violent acts.

The past pattern of denouncing as a crackdown, as antidemocratic acts, or as acts of defending the old system, the government's acts of using its power to control illegal acts, while calling on the government to maintain law and order according to the public opinion, can no longer be accepted at a time when all are engaged in putting democracy into practice.

At the same time, using words such as so-called prisoners of conscience or political prisoners to refer to criminals who have killed or injured human beings with violence and who have destroyed the property of the state and people can no longer be tolerated.

The greatest threat that we face in the present situation of consolidating democracy is the violent criminal acts designed, no doubt, to overthrow the democratic system.

Various sectors of society and all the people should take the lead and fulfill their responsibility in maintaining law and order and thereby building a society free of unrest.

The people should pool their strength to build a stable democratic society.

When just opinion is expressed in lawful and peaceful ways, assemblies and demonstrations can be guaranteed by the law. Violence and destructive acts have nothing to do with this and they can never be protected under the name of assemblies and demonstrations.

If, despite the best efforts of the government and people, violence and unlawful acts threaten democracy and the nation's future, the president will have no choice but to consider implementing the emergency measures authorized by the Constitution.

Such a development is never desirable for the country, for our people, or for anybody else.

My fellow countrymen, together with you, I express my deep sorrow for the souls of six policemen who today have lost their lives in their prime, as a result of arson committed by some extremely radical students and wish that those who have sustained injuries will recover completely.

My fellow countrymen: I believe that you will all pray for the repose of those who died for their country, will comfort their families in their sorrow, and will pray for the speedy healing of the wounds of the injured youths. I extend encouragement and words of comfort to the 130,000 police officers who, even at this very moment, are making their best efforts, with all their might, in every corner of the country, to defend the people's lives and property and to defend the safety and order in this society.

Let us all get back on our feet by overcoming the sorrow, renew the meaning of democracy, and turn today into a day of great change to begin a new chapter of democracy free of violence.

Thank you.

Emergency Cabinet Meeting Called SK0305084689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, stunned by the deaths of six policemen in a dawn clash with students in Pusan, called an emergency Cabinet meeting early Wednesday and sent prime minister Kang Yong-hun to the southern port city.

No will appear on the country's two nationwide TV networks in the evening to make a statement on the tragedy.

He is expected to emphasize the government's determination to end violent demonstrations and attacks on government and public facilities.

"Firebombing, arson, kidnapping, detention or any other violence cannot be tolerated for any reason and should be rooted out for the sake of democracy and security," No was quoted as telling ministers in charge of public security.

Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung said No was "shocked" by the tragedy, described to him by Home Minister Yi Han-tong.

It was "an act to overthrow the democratic system and legal order," No charged, emphasizing that no challenge to the legitimate exercise of government authority will be tolerated.

No expressed his deep condolences to the policemen's families and ordered the cabinet to console them and to take care of the injured.

He also ordered the Cabinet to work out a policy to reinforce the police.

Yi said No and the Cabinet decided to strictly enforce the law against violent acts and to expedite passage of a bill outlawing the manufacture or throwing of firebombs.

The prosecutor-general has ordered the Pusan District Prosecutor's Office to investigate the incident and arrest everyone involved on arson and assault charges.

An arson conviction carries the death penalty if the fire caused injuries.

The National Police Headquarters has appealed to all 130,000 policemen across the country to stay calm and remain faithful to their duties.

It also ordered the Pusan metropolitan police to identify the arsonists and punish them.

The six policemen who perished were posthumously promoted and will be buried in the national cemetery.

Chief of the National Police Headquarters, Cho Chongsok, meanwhile, tendered his resignation to the home minister, holding moral responsibility for the deaths of the policemen and a controversy caused by offers of resignation by thousands of police officers angered by an alleged assault on a senior police officer by an opposition lawmaker.

In conjunction with the drive against violent protests, the Public Security Investigation Headquarters has ordered its agents to arrest some 50 people classified as public security offenders and has decided to organize mobile teams to capture people involved in assaults, arson or destructive acts on or off campus.

The headquarters, since its inauguration April 3, has arrested 27 students on charges of leading or masterminding campus violence, including assaults on professors and arson and destruction of school facilities.

The headquarters instructed its regional offices to send agents onto campuses, in cooperation with school authorities, to arrest leaders of campus violence and firebomb manufacturers.

Parties Respond to Tongui Fire Deaths SK0305091489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—The deaths of six riot policemen in a fire set by radical students has caused mounting concern that the chaotic situation in South Korea worsens.

Senior members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) had an emergency gathering Wednesday to declare a no-holds-barred fight against violence.

The government party called for mobilizing "all possible means lest the campus should be the base for destroying social order" and said student demonstrations have "entered the final phase of armed struggle."

They decided to send a delegation headed by Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan to console the families of the dead and wounded policemen.

Radical students at Tongui University in Pusan, a southeastern port city, set fire to a campus building when riot police mounted a pre-dawn attack to rescue five colleagues being held captive.

The blaze killed six policemen and injured a dozen of others.

The DJP appealed to opposition parties to adopt a joint statement on the current situation that it suggested last week and demanded that they cooperate in passing legislation banning the use of fire bombs.

Rep. Pak Hui-tae, DJP spokesman, stressing the need for an supra-partisan attitude, said, "there will not be any different view on putting an end to violence."

"The government should show the nation that the campus cannot be a sanctuary. Those who commit murder, arson and abduction are violent revolutionaries rather than students," he said.

Opposition parties joined the warning against violence, but said they are concerned about a possible government offensive and crackdown because of the incident.

The Party for Peace and Democracy led by Kim Taechung formed a condolence delegation and expressed its willingness to legislate a law forbidding the use of both fire bombs and tear gas.

"Violence cannot justify itself and violence cannot realize its objective, even if it is motivated by good," Kim said in remarks directed at both sides.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, joined his party's condolence team, which comprised all lawmakers from Pusan.

Kim's party criticized not only the students but also the "government which touched off the incident because of inability and mistakes."

The New Democratic Republican party called for the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee to probe the incident, the worst tragedy in the history of student-police clashes.

The party issued a statement demanding that radical students immediately forsake violence.

National Police Headquarters Chief Replaced SK0305105589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 3 May 89

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the government accepted the letter of resignation by Cho Song-sok, director general of the National Police Headquarters; appointed Kim Uhyon, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau,

as new director general of the National Police Headquarters; and appointed Yi Chong-kuk, fourth deputy director of the National Police Headquarters, as director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Take Loaded Pistol from Policeman SK0305011089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] A loaded pistol was taken from an unconscious police officer in one of sporadic nationwide demonstrations by workers and students angered by police block on May Day rallies.

More than 50 demonstrators stormed Songho Police Station in Songnam, Kyonggi-to, in a surprise attack a little past midnight Tuesday, overpowering six guards and a police lieutenant. Swirling sticks, the stormers beat Lt. Kim Yon-su, 45, unconscious and made away with his 38-caliber pistol loaded with six bullets, investigators said.

All six guards were injured, and Kim sustained facial injuries that required 12 stitches, they said.

Kim told investigators he was wearing the pistol to ward off street demonstrators, but they charged in too suddenly and caught everyone off guard.

Roads were quickly blocked and checkpoints put up to seize the culprits. Search teams were dispatched to dissident group offices and nearby lodgings.

The incident was reported to be the first time that demonstrators seized weapons from police forces since the 1989 Kwangju Uprising.

Civilians are strictly prohibited from possessing weapons in Korea.

Another policeman in Pusan, meanwhile, had to fire 24 shots to disperse more than 100 demonstrators raiding a police box.

Mostly university students, the protesters threw rocks and some 50 firebombs at the police box in Kaya-tong around 4:20 p.m. Monday, Lt. Kim Chang-ho said.

Police tried to take one student protester in for questioning but was fiercely beaten by scores of demonstrators wielding bricks and steel pipes, Kim said.

The collision lasted over 10 minutes when Kim fired 24 shots from his carbine pistol.

Three policemen were severely injured in the clash.

Korea University President Asked To Resign SK0305015889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] A group of professors at Korea University called on president Yi Chun-pom Monday to step down as a move to normalize school operation which has been officially suspended since April 15.

The private university has been crippled by turbulent student pretests in connection with the controversial election of president Yi and tuition hikes since the opening of this semester.

In a statement, 64 professors from the College of Humanities said president Yi should lift the suspension and quit his post, at least, until Aug. 31. They also appealed to students to cease their sit-in protests and drop suits against the school administration over alleged admission of unqualified students.

At the same time, the alumni association yesterday called for an early resumption of classes and restraint by both students and administration staff.

Seoul Taxi Drivers Strike Gathers Momentum SK0305064889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—An illegal strike by Seoul taxi drivers gathered momentum Wednesday with 83 percent of the city's over 20,000 cabs off the road.

Drivers are demanding a fixed monthly wage instead of a percentage of daily earnings.

To ease the inconveniences Seoul citizens may experience, authorities have allowed private cabbies to operate while off duty.

By morning the strike had spread to 16,000 company taxis from 210 firms, 78 percent of the 20,871 cabs from 273 firms, the Federation of Seoul Taxi Drivers Unions said.

Labor Ministry officials said all the union leaders involved in the strike will be arrested on charges of violating the labor dispute arbitration law because they went on strike during the arbitration period, which doesn't end until May 8.

Union leader Yun Ki-sop, hospitalized with wounds inflicted by members of his union, said the strike should be called off because the ballot Tuesday morning was influenced by some 400 hardline drivers carrying clubs.

But a union member put the blame for the strike on the police, who arrested 30 drivers in front of the city hall Monday during a protest by 800 horn-blowing taxis.

The union is unable to make any decisions while Yun is in hospital, although about 230 union leaders are continuing a protest they began April 25 in the offices of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

Results of NSP Investigation of Rev Mun SK0305072889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 pp 2, 5

["Abridged text" of the Announcement of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) on the result of its investigation into Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang]

[Text] Mun Ik-hwan, 71, an advisor to Chonminnyon (the All-Korea Alliance for National Democratic Movement), clandestinely and without consulting the government in advance, entered North Korea on March 25, 1989 and stayed there for nine days and 10 nights until April 3. During his visit to the North, he issued an arrival statement, held press conferences, met with Kim Il-song and issued a joint communique with Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatheland.

Government authorities arrived at the conclusion not only that the journey of Mun and his companions to North Korea and their activities there violated the National Security Law but also that in view of the nature of the case, they must have been manipulated clandestinely and systematically by North Korea under its secret scheme against the South. Accordingly, investigations into the affair were instituted.

On April 13, 1989, Mun and Yu Won-ho, 59, president of Chungwon Engineering, returned to Seoul. They were arrested upon arrival home and full-fledged investigations were begun.

The authorities also investigated 42 others who were suspected of knowing about Mun's secret trip to the North in advance or of helping him and his companions. Thus, all-out efforts have been made to determine the truth and facts of the case.

#### Mun's Preparations To Visit the North

Before leaving Seoul for Pyongyang on March 20, 1989, as carefully planned by Chong Kyong-mo, Mun Ik-hwan asked Mun Tong-hwan, his brother and vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy to come to his house on March 11. He asked his younger brother to arrange a meeting with Kim Tae-chung so that he could hear Kim's opinion and advice regarding the position of the South Korean political establishment on unification in preparation for his talks with Kim Il-song, as well as the protocol he should observe in meeting with Kim Il-song.

On the morning of March 12, Tong-hwan telephoned his elder brother that Kim Tae-chung had agreed to meet with him at 7:00 p.m. on that day at the Olympia Hotel.

Mun Ik-hwan met with Kim Tae-chung and Tong-hwan in a room of the Japanese restaurant Chongsu in the Olympia Hotel at the appointed time. Mun Ik-hwan told Kim that he was going to visit Pyongyang and also to travel to his native place in Pukkando, Manchuria, after meeting with Kim Il-song, Mun then asked Kim what protocol should be followed when one meet with a head of state and what unification formulas are now being discussed in established political circles.

In response, Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said that although the planned visit to Pyongyang was a matter to be decided by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan himself, he had better obtain approval or concurrence from the proper authorities and that vice president Mun Tong-hwan might as well discuss the matter with the Minister of National Unification.

Regarding Mun's request for advice, Kim said that as for protocol, all that would be needed would be to follow the official who would guide him and that the pastor might as well prepare a small gift. Kim also said that the concepts of unification being discussed in political circle include the belief that the "the national community" and the "union of the two political systems" being advocated by the National Unification Board are not such different from the first phase of Mun's formula for "unification by confederation" nor from Kim's own "federated republics" proposal. Accordingly, Kim said, Mun Ik-hwan might as well discuss the issue within the framework of such proposals.

After the meal, Kim handed three million won (in 30 cashier checks of 100,000 won each) to Mun Ik-hwan as a contribution toward his travel expenses. (Mun used 2.4 million won of the money for expenses for his trip.)

Mun Ik-hwan left the hotel in car, Ik-hwan said to Tong-hwan that if the Minister of Unification were consulted in advance, his trip north would be prohibited and that it would be best not to talk to the authorities about it. He said that after arriving in Tokyo, he would see for two to three days how things were going and would then communicate with Tong-hwan by telephone. Tong-hwan agreed.

Around 11 a.m. on March 19, 1989, Mun Il-kwan met with Yi Pu-yong, cochairman of Chonminnyon, Yi Chae-o, chairman of the Unification Subcommittee of Chonminnyon, and Chonminnyon advisors Paek Kiwan and Kye Hun-chae at a coffee shop in the Hilton Hotel and informed them of his plan to visit North Korea.

Mun asked Yu Won-ho, a member of the Reunification Democratic Party, to telephone Kim Yong-sam, president of the party, from Kimpo International Airport right before Mun was to board a plane on March 20 to leave Seoul for the North, to inform Kim of his planned visit to the North.

After informing Chong Kyong-mo in Tokyo of Mun's departure from Kimpo on March 20, Yu met with Rep. Kim Tok-yong at the office of the secretaries to the president of the Reunification Democratic Party at around 3:00 p.m. on that day. He told Rep. Kim that Mun Ik-hwan had left Kimpo at 2:00 p.m. on that day to travel to North Korea. He asked Kim to arrange a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, the party president, so that he could inform him of Mun's trip.

Yu thus met with Kim Yong-sam, with no one else present, in the office of the party president, and told him that the Rev. Mun had left Seoul that day for Tokyo to make a trip to North Korea, and that he had come to see him to tell him of it. Yu added that Mun did not obtain Government approval for his trip North.

Showing perplexity, Kim said, "What does he aim to achieve by visiting the North at this time without Government approval? Well, it would be good if people from all walks of life could visit the North for dialogue."

Yu told Kim that he too would probably travel to the North together with Mun, and that he would quit the Reunification Democratic Party out of concern that his visit to Pyongyang would likely arouse controversy and thus embarrass the party. When he tried to hand Kim a letter of resignation, which he had prepared, the party president said, "Since you are to visit the North as an individual, this should not cause any serious problem for the party." He declined to accept the resignation and wished him a safe trip.

To prepare for his departure from Seoul on March 20, Mun Ik-hwan on March 16 gave 500,000 won to his second son, Ui-kun, 39, to buy a Seoul-Tokyo air ticket from United Airlines and also to secure a tourist visa for him. Mun had his eldest son, Ho-kun, 43, prepare some 20 copies of his book, "Okchung Sohan Chip" (Letters from Prison), five copies of "Urimal Kallae Sajon" (A Dictionary of the Korean Language) by Pak Yong-su, 11 copies of collections of activist songs, including "Minjung Ui Norae" (Songs of the Masses) and four cassette tapes of such songs.

Mun converted 350,000 yen which had been exchanged by Ui-kun, 150,000 yen which he had been keeping, and US\$300 which Tong-hwan, 68, gave him into travellers checks.

#### How They Traveled to the North

In accordance with the Alternative 3 travel route (Seoul-Tokyo-Beijing-Pyongyang) to North Korea which Chong Kyong-mo had worked out, Mun Ik-hwan arrived in Narita International Airport, outside Tokyo, on March 20. He was greeted at the airport by Chong, who told him, "President Kim Il-song is quite anxious to see you and North Korea continuously asks me when you will come. So you must hurry." Mun checked into the Tobu Hotel, where Chong had reserved a room for him.

On March 22, Mun met with Ms. Doi Takako, president of the Japan Socialist Party, and asked for her advice about the protocol that he should observe in meeting with Kim Il-song. On the suggestion of Chong, he gave an interview to Yi Chu-sok, 33, Tokyo correspondent of the Hangyore Sinmun, and requested him to publish it around March 27, after his arrival in Pyongyang. In the interview, he said the major purpose of his visit to the North was to have talks with Kim Il-song. A written statement by Mun, entitled, "Leaving Tokyo for Pyongyang," which Chong had prepared, was entrusted with General Secretary Nakajima of the Japan National Council of Secretary Nakajima of the Japan National Council of Churches, for publication also around March 27.

Mun wrote a letter to Ambassador Yi Won-kyong in Tokyo, asking for his "understanding of the circumstances under which I have to leave for Pyongyang without Government permission" and requested Chong to mail it from Beijing on March 27. The purpose of the letter was for Mun to have some excuse ready for his unauthorized trip to the North.

On March 24, Mun arrived in Beijing and was welcomed by Chu Chang-chun, North Korean ambassador to Beijing, and two unidentified party officials from Pyongyang. He checked into the Toronto Hotel, where Chong had reserved a room for him.

On March 25, Mun arrived at Sunan Airport, outside Pyongyang, aboard a special plane arranged by North Korea and was greeted by Chong Chun-ki, North Korea's deputy premier and other high officials.

#### What They Did in the North

While he was staying in North Korea for 10 days from March 25 to April 3, Mun Ik-hwan was given the red-carpet treatment as if he were a state guest. He was constantly accompanied by Chong Kyong-mo.

In the North, Mun issued an arrival statement, delivered speeches at two banquets in his honor, attended two church services, toured 14 show-case facilities, met with Kim Il-song for face-to-face talks on two occasions for a total of seven hours, had a face-to-face discussion with Ho Tam, attended a joint conference of North Korea's 24 political parties and social organization, visited the Central Committee of the Christian Union, held a joint press conference, and received instructions from Kim Il-song and Ho Tam.

Through such activities, Mun praised Kim Il-song and behaved respectfully to him and acted as if he recognized the superiority of the North Korean system. He also agreed to a formula for unification by confederation which incorporated the essence of North Korea's proposal to unify Korea by forming a Confederal Republic of Koryo (Koryo is an ancient name of Korea).

## Mun Sympathizes With North Korea's Unification Formula

On March 29, Mun, in consultation with Chong, partially revised the draft of a joint communique prepared by An Pyong-su, secretary general of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. The Communique was jointly issued by Mun and Ho Tam, chairman of the committee, on April 2, at the People's Assembly Hall on Mansudae Hill.

In that joint communique, Mun stated that unification can be achieved at one stroke through confederation or in a progressive fashion. In that way, he totally rejected the unification formula advocated by the Republic of Korea.

Mun combined his own formula for unification through confederation with North Korea's proposal for unifying Korea by founding a Confederal Republic of Koryo, which has as its prerequisites the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and the abolition of the National Security Law, among other things.

Mun also showed sympathy toward North Korea's unification propaganda strategy that opposes Team Spirit, joint Korean-American military exercises, and advocates a political and military conference between the two parts of Korea and inter-Korean exchanges and contacts in diverse fields without approval from the South Korean government.

#### Major Remarks by Mun in the North

Upon arrival in Pyongyang, Mun issued a statement in which he referred to the North Korean leader as "President Kim Il-song whom I hold in respect" and "Comrade Kim Il-song, the President."

At a dinner hosted by the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland on March 26, Mun toasted "the longevity and good health" of Kim Il-song and his son and heir apparent, Kim Chong-il.

In a sermon he delivered at a Easter service at the Pongsu Church in Pyongyang, Mun said, "Now in the southern land, a second and third Chon Tae-il (a labor activist who burned himself to death to protest unfair treatment of workers) are energing in an endless succession. This is testimony to the resurrection of Jesus Christ....

"The question is not whether or not Christ died or lived, the resurrection of the masses is the question....

"In South Korea not only Chon Tae-il but also all the masses are rising...."

#### Allurement of Yi Yong-hui and Hwang Sok-yong

Yi Yong-hui, age 60, is a professor at Hanyang University and member of the board of the HANGYORE SINMUN, and consultant to the daily newspaper. While seeking to visit North Korea, he resolved to arrange for a HANGYORE press team to also visit the North. When he met Ryosuke Yasue on January 12, 1989, he asked him to arrange a visit to North Korea. Yasue said that he would try but that Yi had better prepare a written request. Thus before returning to Korea, Yi wrote Yasue a letter in which he said:

- "... South-North contacts on a mass level are more urgent than anything.... It is also necessary to accurately know what the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party and the government are thinking. And their thinking needs to be accurately conveyed to the South Korean people...,
- "... Please think of effect of directly hearing from him (i.e. Kim Il-song) what has been made known only through formal statements and official documents; and

"It would be even better if you could get his excellency President Kim Il-song, whom I hold in respect, to spare his precious time for even brief face-to-face talks."

Yasue thus promoted the illegal trip by Yi to North Korea. He sent a message to him through Professor Shoji Takasaki of Tsudajuku University, saying, "Since chances are high for you to visit North Korea and meet Kim Il-song, let me know your travel plans."

In the meantime, to prepare against a possible failure of Yasue to arrange for him to visit North Korea. Yi Yong-hui resolved to visit North Korea on his own with some North Korean scholars who would be attending a conference in Toronto, Canada from June 6-8, 1989, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Asian Studies Association. Yi also planned to attend the conference. Thus on March 10, he sent a cable to Dr. Noumoff, a professor at McGill University, who is a representative of the Association, informing him that he would attend the seminar.

The author, Hwang Sok-yong (legal) name: Hwang Suyong, age 45, visited Japan on February 28, 1989 and called on Chong Kyong-mo to ask him to arrange a visit to North Korea. Hwang had befriended Chong at receptions celebrating the publishing of new books and also through the performance of the Tong-il kut (Unification Shaman Rite) by a Korean dance troop which toured Japan.

Chong believed that if Hwang could be sent to the North as a representative of the Minyechong (The Federation of Nationalist Writers and Artists) simultaneously with Mun Ik-hwan's trip, the repercussions would be maximized. He then told Hwang about Mun's plan and arranged a visit for him in consultation with Ryosuke

Yasue. Thus, thanks to Ryosuke Yasue's good offices, Hwang was able to go to North Korea on March 20 by way of Beijing as the representative of Minyechong.

NSP Not To Use Mun Case To Suppress Leftists SK0305023289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] will decide later whether to take any legal action against the two major opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party—in consultation with prosecutors after wrapping up its inquiry into the unauthorized trip of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea.

An Ung-mo, first deputy director of NSP, said in a meeting with domestic and foreign reporters yesterday, however, that it had booked Mun Tong-hwan, senior deputy president of the main opposition PPD, without physical detention on charges of violation of the National Security Law.

The investigators, An added, had grabbed clear evidence to support the involvement of the deputy PPD president in the secret visit of the dissident leader to Pyongyang.

The PPD deputy leader is the younger brother of Rev. Mun.

Deputy director An also said that the NSP will continue to operate the controversial Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters until its existence is considered necessary.

He estimated that leftist forces reached more than 10,000 in number of across the country.

About 120 domestic and foreign reporters, cameramen and TV crewmen attended the conference, which was preceded by an announcement of the probe results.

Following is the gist of the press conference.

Question: Would you comment on the flying rumors that the NSP was privy to Mun's planned visit to the North?

Answer: Rev. Mun's trip was well arranged and coordinated by North Korea itself as part of its overall espionage tactics against the South. I am not in a position to give clear answer on such a sensitive matter because it will expose the functions and capabilities of our intelligence agency.

Q: What about novelist Hwang Sok-yong's claim that a member of the government party and officers of the NSP gave him the go-ahead for his tour to Pyongyang?

A: Hang slipped into the North through the arrangement of Chong Kyong-mo, a pro-Pyongyang Korean in Japan, under the direction of the Pyongyang regime. His claim was found to be totally groundless.

Q: How long will the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters operate?

A: It targets only suspected criminals implicated in breaking the security law. We'll continue to operate it until the prosecution authorities think it unnecessary to run such a special probing team.

Q: How many leftist-wingers do you think are active now in Korea?

A: A rough estimation is that "core" leftist elements run at about 3,000 in number nationwide, and positive sympathizers reach somewhere between 7,000 and 10,000.

Q: Do you believe you can corroborate the alleged crimes of Rev. Mun without investigating Chong?

A: The security officers have dug out and secured more than enough evidence to back up the fact that Chong is a "front man" for North Korea.

Q: Why hasn't the NSP allowed Yu Won-ho, an accomplice of Rev. Mun to meet with his family members? A: None of his relatives has yet to file with the related authorities an application for an interview with him.

Q: What do you think about the charges that the government is exploiting Rev. Mun's case to crack down hard on leftist force?

A: It's nonsense. The government has no intention to use his case to a maximum as a subterfuge to oppress left-wingers. It's nothing but a coincidence.

Q: Did Mun visit the North in the capacity of the representative of the National Alliance for Democratic Movement?

A: Kim II-song recognized that Mun stood for the dissident organization when mailing to him an invitation to the North.

Q: Would you divulge the dialogue between Rev. Mun and Takako Toi, president of the Japan Socialist Party in Tokyo?

A: Mun, apparently, asked Toi mainly about matters of courtesy in his audience with Kim Il-song.

Q: How did Mun get acquainted with Yu Won-ho? A: Kim Nok-yong, former deputy speaker of the National Assembly, introduced Yu to Rev. Mun while receiving medical treatment in Tokyo.

Q: Will you release the names of the 42 dissident figures who were thoroughly investigated in connection with Mun's case?

A: The agency is able to disclose their names. But, it's better, we consider, not to reveal them for their social status.

Q: What are the prospects for South-North exchanges on the civilian level?

A: They're gloomy as far as North Korea does not permit the existence of "pure" civilian organizations or groups which can contact their southern counterparts.

Mun Visit Reportedly Rocks Political Circles SK0305011689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 May 89 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reported Kang Song-chol: "Mun's Case Rocking Political Circle"]

[Text] Security investigators' questioning of leading politicians regarding the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's Pyongyang visit is generating significant repercussions throughout political circles.

Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam refused to be questioned and pledged to launch counterattacks against the government. His adamant position will offer a key variable in political developments in the months to come.

Unlike Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung met with investigators without any resistance. The difference between the two Kims may offer some suggestions with regard to possible changes in the political structure, analysts say.

Meantime, the ruling party has flatly denied charges that the investigation is part of a scheme to launch maneuvers against the opposition, especially Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party.

Following are the responses of the political parties about the investigation of leading politicians:

—Reunification Democratic Party: Party officials regard the recent moves by investigative authorities as maneuvers to weaken their party.

Party leader Kim Yong-sam made it clear he would not comply with requests that he be questioned, even if it means risking a head-on confrontation with the government.

Kim has been delivered a summons issued by the prosecution in connection with last month's by-election bribery scandal. He has also been asked to meet with investigators from the Joint Public Security Investigative Headquarters regarding Mun's secret visit to Pyongyang.

Kim and key party officials are extremely worried that the moves are designed to hurt them and that they might be isolated in future political developments.

Sharing the view that they can no longer afford to be pushed back, most of the party lawmakers are calling for resolute struggles against the government. The tough position may be related with efforts to make up for the losses from a series of unfavorable developments, including the bribery scandal and the en masse resignation of policemen touched off by a party lawmaker slapping an officer in the face.

But Kim appears to be concerned that his continued refusal to be questioned might bring about adverse public opinion.

—Party for Peace and Democracy: Party leader Kim Tae-chung tried to feign indifference to the fact that he was questioned by investigators.

But he must have been concerned about public opinion over his meeting with Mun and his giving 3 million won to him.

While explaining his meeting with investigators to party officials, Kim said he views recent developments as the strengthening of forces opposing democratic reforms.

He then said the political circles, especially the opposition parties, should reunite and exert concerted efforts to resolve problems through political negotiations.

In the meantime, party spokesman Yi Sang-su denied the announcement by the Agency for National Security Planning that party president Kim gave 3 million won to Mun in travel expenses.

He also denied that Kim advised Mun to prepare a gift for north Korean leader Kim Il-song.

—Democratic Justice Party: Ruling party officials are saying the investigation of politicians is a necessary step to conclude political controversy over Mun's unauthorized Pyongyang visit at an early date.

They say that by complying with the investigative authorities' request to be questioned, the opposition's two Kims would be able to clear public misgivings about their possible involvement in the case.

They expressed displeasure at Kim Yong-sam, who characterized the investigation of politicians as part of schemes against himself and his party.

Kim's continued refusal to comply with the summons would be a grave political mistake, they said.

NSP Probe Reveals Kim Il-song Hard of Hearing SK0305021289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] North Korean leader Kim Il-song had difficulties in hearing and needed a secretary's assist in conversation with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, it was revealed in a probe by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] into the unauthorized 10-day Pyongyang visit of Mun and companion Yu Won-ho.

The 77-year-old Kim, with the right ear badly hard of hearing, frequently asked Mun to repeat himself and Kim's secretary every time stood up to loudly repeat Mun's questions and answers, according to the NSP report.

Mun, Yu, Tokyo-based freelancer writer Chong Kyongmo and novelist Hwang Sok-yong met Kim Il-song over luncheon at Kim's guest house on March 27.

It was also learned that North Korean officials advised Mun and his entourage not to speak about Kim's health condition.

The North Korean ruler is said to have shown a somewhat arrogant attitude while talking with the four visitors. "Kim reigned like a big boss dealing with his faithful followers upon meeting with them who behaved instead the humblest way with an apparent sign of respect to the Communist leader in Pyongyang," the report revealed.

It was Chong who proposed Mun embrace Kim as a sign of the dissident pastor's deep respect for Kim and secure a confidential feeling. So Mun jumped up to passionately hug the North Korean chieftain who had reached out only for a handshake, according to the report.

Hugging is a symbolic gesture that Kim has displayed in greeting heads of states from friendly countries. In general, he grants only handshakes to compatriots, it was learned.

Ensuing Mun's passionate hugging of Kim, Yu Won-ho, Chong Kyong-mo and Hwang Sok-yong followed suit. "Kim also welcomed them with wholehearted hugs like a boss to his men," the report added.

Chong blushed with great enthusiasm and appeared on the verge of bursting into tears after embracing the North Korean strongman, the report depicted. Kim showed a relatively freewheeling attitude to the North Korean espionage agent residing in Japan, the NSP report noted.

In a comment about the four visitors' hugging Kim Il-song, North Korean officials said that 'you were honorably entitled to have a rare chance to embrace the highest comrade,' according to the report.

Kim is said to have persistently practiced familiarism while talking to the four South Korean visitors who instead used high terms of respect.

When Mun suggested an inter-Korean linguistics' meeting to work for the identity of the Korean language, Kim was quoted as saying, "That's a good idea."

When Kim praised Chong's books highly, Chong replied with great humbleness that he had translated Bruce Cumings' "The Origins of the Korean War." "But I feel very sorry because I could not bring it here," he was quoted by the report as having said.

RDP Calls for Prime Minister's Resignation SK0305035089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] led by Kim Yong-sam yesterday called for the dismissal of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and three other top government officials in connection with the unauthorized trip by dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea and the "mass resignation" of police officers.

The three are Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), Yi Han-tong, home minister, and Cho Chong-sok, head of the National Police Headquarters.

At the same time, the No. 2 opposition party vowed that it would combat the government's recent crackdown on the party by mobilizing all of its power.

Emerging from the 135-minute emergency caucus, called to cope with a prosecutors' subpoena of the RDP leader for his possible connection with the bribery scandal in the Tonghae reelection and Mun's visit, party spokesman Yi In-chae said Kim would not "surrender" to the summons.

Yi said the party leader would also turn down the summons by the NSP in connection with his private talks with Yu Won-ho, who allegedly told the RDP leader about Mun's plan to visit to North Korea.

"It is only too clear that such summons by prosecutors and the NSP are designed to deal a political blow to party leader Kim," said the party spokesman, adding that "politically or legally, Kim is not obliged to accept the summons."

In a resolution issued after the emergency meeting, the RDP lawmakers accused the No Tae-u administration of an attempt to dismantle the No. 2 opposition party.

"Up to this moment, the No regime has continued to use all means available to destroy our party because we rejected the ruling party's offers of a coalition government and revision of the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system," they contended.

They said they would launch a "determined" struggle to crush the government's attempts, condemning such maneuvering as "an anti-democratic plot to destroy all the democratic forces as well as the RDP." Meanwhile, the RDP revolution called on students and workers to express themselves "in a peaceful and legal way," at the same time warning the government not to abuse its current crackdown on them "politically."

Kwangju American Cultural Center To Close SK0305015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] The American Cultural Center in Kwangju City will be closed permanently on May 10, it was learned yesterday.

Sources said the U.S. Embassy was planning to open a new cultural mission in another city. The Kwangju Cultural Center has been the target of anti-American protests, attacked repeatedly by radical activist students since the Kwangju uprising for alleged U.S. involvement in the military suppression.

#### **More on Closure**

SK0305085689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 3 (YONHAP)—The American Cultural Center in Kwangju, a frequent target for anti-American demonstrations, will be closed from May 10 until it reopens at a new site or is rebuilt, Gerald Mcloughlin, the center's director, said Wednesday.

The U.S. Information Service is considering moving the center out of the downtown area or constructing a new building on the present site with features to deter attacks by radical students, Mcloughlin said.

The American facility has been attacked nearly 30 times since a civil uprising here in May 1980, ending in scores of casualties that many dissidents charge the United States is partly responsible for.

### U.S. Officials Cited on Trade Talks

SK0305085189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 2 (YONHAP)—The United States prefers smooth settlement of trade issues with South Korea to retaliation, high-ranking U.S. economic officials said Tuesday.

Peter Allgeier, assistant U.S. trade representative for Asia and the Pacific, and Ralph Johnson, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said they expect Korea to continue trying to redress the trade imbalance, stressing that the United States welcomes Korea's tariff cuts and its announcement of an import liberalization plan since revision of the U.S. Trade Act last August.

The two U.S. officials made the remarks in a news conference for Korean correspondents accompanying Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun on his U.S. visit. Cho,

who also serves as economic planning minister, is trying to persuade Washington not to designate Korea a priority foreign country for negotiation under a blatantly protectionist trade law.

Allgeier declined to predict the outcome of the third round of trade talks, slated for May 11-12 in Washington.

Asked whether the U.S. side will persist in its demands for additional Korean market opening despite the danger that the negotiations will collapse because of Korea's political and economic difficulties, he would only say that the two sides talk because they respect each other's position.

The United States recognizes Korea's political and economic difficulties and understands that the trade problem may stir political and social unrest in Korea, but it cannot overlook Korea's role in the world economy, Johnson said, urging Korea to pay more interest to the fact that other nations regard it as an important nation.

Asked whether he thinks Korea can afford another round of agricultural and marine market opening in addition to its import liberalization plan for 243 agricultural and marine imports announced last month, he called for continuing efforts based on the forecast that rural incomes will rise because of Korea's recently high economic growth rate.

Johnson also said U.S. trade policy emphasizes lifting the trade barriers of other nations rather than closing markets and the administration has a duty to observe laws enacted by congress.

Johnson acknowledged that other countries may benefit from Korea's agricultural and marine market opening but said U.S. trade policy is realistic because free trade resulting from market opening will contribute to expanding the world trade market and subsequently be profitable to the United States.

He denied that Korea's lobbying is less effective than that of Japan, West Germany and Taiwan, which have larger trade surpluses with the United States, and said lobbying is one thing and negotiating is another.

He also pointed out that U.S. foreign policy does not distinguish trade from security, so trade friction can have an effect on security relations between the two nations.

Wholesale, Consumer Prices Rise in April SK0305030789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—Both wholesale and consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in April, spurring forecasts that the government will be unable to hold

price rises down to 3 percent (wholesale) and 5 percent (consumer) for the year, the Economic Planning Board and Bank of Korea said in a joint report issued Wednesday.

The consumer price index for April was 118.3 (100 in 1985), led by increases in school fees, private service costs and industrial goods prices. The April figure was up 1.6 percent for this year and 5.2 percent higher than the same month last year. Prices increased 0.7 percent in March, 0.3 percent in February and 0.2 percent in January.

The report predicted more increases in consumer prices as industrial goods prices rise as a result of pay raises at domestic firms.

Prices of foodstuffs firmed up during the month, advancing 0.2 percent: except milk 14.3 percent, Alaskan pollack 13.7 percent, cabbage 11.7 percent and eggs 11.1 percent.

The prices of nonfood items showed an upward trend. Prices of chairs rose 19.3 percent: summer cloth 11.6 percent: jackets 8.3 percent: elementary school fees 5.3 percent: high school fees 3.1 percent: and rent 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent, according to the report.

Wholesale prices, following the pattern of the first three months, rose to boost the wholesale price index to 103 on higher international raw material prices and price increases of milk and beer, up 0.4 percent from the previous month and up 2 percent from a year earlier.

The export price index registered 130.4, up 0.5 percent from March, up 2 percent for this year and up 9.1 percent from a year earlier: while the import price index

recorded 125.9, up 0.5 percent from the previous month, up 2.4 percent from the end of 1988 and up 10.1 percent from the same month last year.

The surge in import prices was attributed to prices of international raw materials, including crude oil (up 3.7 percent), tin ore (up 22.1 percent) and copper ore (up 15.1 percent), the report said.

Industry Source Reports Car Exports Decline SK0305030989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—Korea's automobile exports have declined this year, likely to put this year's export target of 651,000 cars out of reach, an auto industry source said Wednesday.

Automakers exported 138,000 cars in the first four months, down 60,000 cars from a year ago, while the goal is up 75,000 from last year.

In April, Hyundai, Daewoo and Kia exported 38,000 cars, some 8,000 less than a year ago.

The decline is attributable to slow sales of Hyundai cars in the United States and production delays because of labor disputes, the source said.

Hyundai exported 26,500 cars in April, down 10,300 cars from a year ago, and has concentrated on the U.S. market.

Daewoo and Kia maintained last year's level, exporting 4,800 and 11,800 cars for the month.

Automobile exports will probably continue dull this year as Hyundai's hot-selling subcompact "Excel" is to be replaced with a new model and production bottlenecks caused by labor disputes will continue, the source said.

#### Burma

Saw Maung Sends Labor Day Message to Workers BK0105080589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 1 May 89

["Message from General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Burma, to 1989 Labor Day Ceremonies"]

[Text] Esteemed workers: I send this message with love and respect to Labor Day ceremonies held on 1 May 1989 in honor of the labor contributed by all the blue-and white-collar workers of the Union of Burma. Since the food, clothing, shelter, and social needs of the people of the national racial groups presiding in the Union are being fulfilled by the physical and mental strength of the blue- and white-collar workers of the nation, it goes without saying that the role of the workers in the building up of the state is very important.

Today, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and states and divisions, township sectors, and township law and order restoration councils are striving to successfully implement their publicly declared four main tasks. Hence, it is necessary for the entire mass of workers to do their part in increasing production conscientiously and in a disciplined manner.

Success will be achieved in the shortest time possible in striving to ensure smooth transportation and in improving the food, clothing, and shelter conditions of the people, only if the workers fully contribute the best of their labor. Whatever system the state may practice, and whatever policy it may follow, the development and progress of the state cannot be brought about unless the workers perform their duties conscientiously and in a disciplined manner. Therefore, I would like all of you to become workers who are well-disciplined, who love and value the dignity of labor, and who give the best of their services to the full.

The entire mass of workers will have known that the government has unprecedentedly raised the salaries and wages to such an extent as has never been done before with a view to contributing towards solving the food, clothing, and shelter problems of the workers. The way for the entire mass of workers to show their loyalty to the state and to reciprocate what they owe to the state for honoring them, is through the full contribution of their best services and through precise and conscientious observation of worksite disciplinary rules. I would like to urge the workers to reciprocate the state's benevolence by that stated method.

I wish all the blue- and white-collar workers of the country good health and peace of mind and would also like to emphatically call on them to be united at their respective mills, factories, and worksites and to give with

goodwill and strict diligence, the best of their services to the full for the economic and social development of all the people of the Union of Burma.

Information Committee Holds News Conference bk2804091489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Members of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 36th news conference with local and foreign correspondents in Burma at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

At the news conference the information committee explained about the forthcoming visit of a Burmese good-will delegation to neighboring Thailand, the attack by Karen National Union [KNU] insurgents last night on Myawadi, the distribution of agriculture loans, and prevailing rumors. [passage omitted]

The information committee explained how the KNU insurgents raided and burned the town of Myawadi on the evening of 26 April. Acting on information that about 50 KNU insurgents were operating in the vicinity of Medawgale village, located south of Myawadi, two military units went to clear the area, resulting in a clash between our military column and KNU insurgents at about 2320. At 2355 the KNU insurgents retreated toward the south. While the clash was in progress a KNU insurgent unit attacked Myawadi with 50 rounds of 82-mm mortar fire from the eastern part of Medawgale village and 30 rounds of 60-mm mortar from the southern part of Myawadi. Meanwhile, about 100 KNU insurgents attacked Kyangin and Kyundaw ferry points located south of Myawadi and about 50 KNU insurgents crossed a stream east of Myawadi and attacked the (?check point) ferry point. During the attack the KNU insurgents burned down homes in Wards Nos 1 and 3 in Myawadi, and attacked parked vehicles and motorcycles with rocket-propelled grenades. At 0100 today, about 0 KNU insurgents left in the direction of upper (Mezane) village located southwest of Myawadi, another group headed north from Myawadi, and another group headed toward the east of Myawadi.

Another group which went northward crossed the river and left in two vehicles toward the south.

The KNU attack killed a total of seven persons, including two members of the people's militia and five civilians, and wounded nine persons, including four soldiers and five innocent civilians. Among the seven killed was a Thai national. The attack destroyed a total of 30 vehicles, including 14 big vehicles, 3 midsize vehicles, 9 jeeps, 4 hilux pick-ups, and 28 cycles.

The KNU attack destroyed and burned down 99 houses, including 88 homes in No 1 Ward and 11 houses in No 3 Ward, a cooperative shop, a building at a check point, a customs building under construction, a labor office, 14

shophouses, the office of the local law and order restoration council, and 2 gasoline stations. The fire damaged property worth kyat 50 million.

It was explained that the KNU attacked, disturbed, and killed innocent people to save their prestige from the great losses they are suffering as a result of the defense forces' offensive against them. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from Reuter, it was confirmed that some members of Thingyan water festival chant teams who took advantage of the festival to recite antigovernment chants had been arrested. A total of 11 persons were arrested. Of these, most were members of the National League for Democracy. Some were not party members.

In response to a question from the ASAHI SHINBUN correspondent, it was disclosed that the arrests were made in Rangoon, including Syriam. [passage omitted]

With regard to arrests nationwide, it was explained that the arrests had been made for violations of laws promulgated by the government and that the arrests were made for undermining law and order and peace and tranquility. [passage omitted]

In response to the AFP correspondent's question, it was confirmed true that Aung Din from the All Burma Federation of Student Unions was arrested on 24 April. Like Min Ko Naing, he was arrested for breaking the law.

The news conference ended at 1345.

Wa Commission's Message to Saw Maung Forces BK2904125389 (Clandestine) Burma Nationalities Broadcasting Station in Burmese 1135 GMT 28 Apr 89

["Statement From the Wa Region Provisional Military Commission Addressed to Commanders and Privates of the Saw Maung Military Government's Army"—dated 17 April]

[Text] Commanders and privates from the Saw Maung government's army: Our Wa Region Provisional Military Commission is sending this letter to you to explain our stand and wishes.

We are people from the same country. However, over many years we have only met on the battlefield, and we behaved as if we are aliens from different worlds. Who is responsible for this? You probably know the answer, so there is no need to mention it at this point.

Should we—all members of mankind—live with amity and love between ourselves or should we kill each other? A country is like a household and, likewise, we should strive to live in amity. We should not be killing and trying to enslave each other. Let us ask a question at this point.

Who among you do not have parents, a spouse, children, brothers, and sisters? Who would remain indifferent to the ill treatment and torture of one's own parents or relatives? This has been brought to the attention of the world by the International Human Rights Commission for many years. Although our two sides are not actively seeking peace, there are others who hope for peace among us. Should we allow the people of the world who want peace to denounce us as warmongers. We believe it is time to end this (?image).

The events of history have been entered into the present historical record. Let future generations decide who is wrong and who is right. Compared to its size—which is no larger than many provinces in China—Burma has far too many ethnic groups. However, there have been continuous wars through past eras and there has been no peace. It is a point to ponder.

Did our forefathers educate their descendants in such a way as to make them interested only in killing one another without a desire for peace. If we continue to kill each other, only the relatives will suffer to the delight of the enemy.

To all the commanders and privates, at present we would not like to say who was right and who was wrong in the past. We want to live together in friendship. How happy it would be if one day we could live together like relatives, brothers, and sisters! We are not sending this letter with the intention of challenging the army. However, if you remain indifferent and ignore our call, (?we remain the enemy).

We desire peace. However, we have our limits, and our strength is weaker than your strength. However, together with our allies, our strength is greater than yours. Our principle is that if others do not touch us, we will not touch them. Conversely, if others touch us, we will touch them. Our army will fight to the last man.

Commanders and privates, we want you to think. We live under the same moon and sun in the same country. Don't we have time to live in peace together. We want you to think about this carefully.

[Signed] The Wa Region Provisional Military Commission of the People of Wa Region
Dated 17 April 1989

#### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Takeshita, Mahathir Discuss Loan Repayment BK0205135489 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 2 May 89

[Excerpt] Japan has agreed to consider several of Malaysia's proposals to lighten repayment of the yen loan because of the rise in the value of the yen. Acting Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Datuk Abdul Majid Mohamed, speaking to reporters after the meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, said the meeting between experts from the two countries will be held in an effort to resolve the problem. Before this, Japan reduced the interest rate of Malaysia's yen loan from 3.7 percent to 2.9 percent. This reduction was effective on 1 April.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Japanese counterpart, Noboru Takeshita, held a separate meeting with their senior officials for nearly an hour before a full meeting of the delegation members of the two countries was convened. During the hour-long meeting, Japan agreed to extend its assistance of 5 million ringgit for establishment of a national science and space center, especially toward construction of a planetarium. Japan will also render assistance to the Fisheries Training Institute in Terengganu.

Dr Mahathir extended his thanks to Japan for its contributions to the Uruguay round of GATT. Malaysia hoped that Japan will continue with its effort in free trade, especially in reducing its import duties and non-tariff duties on rubber and oil palm. Touching on the "Visit Malaysia Year", Dr Mahathir hoped that Japan will encourage more of its people to visit this country. In connection with this, Malaysia raised the question of increasing MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] flights to Japan and hoped that more Japanese chartered flights will be allowed to come to Malaysia. Dr Mahathir and Takeshita also agreed that more discussions between Japanese and Malaysian leaders should be encouraged.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's tour of ASEAN nations, excluding Brunei Darussalam, will take 9 days. This is Takeshita's 11th foreign visit and will probably be his last. Last Tuesday, Takeshita, who faces the Recruit shares scandal, announced his resignation, which will only take effect after the Japanese parliament, Diet, approves the 1989 fiscal year budget later this month. Takeshita's decision to tender his resignation will not affect his visit to this region. His visit is important in an effort to stress Japan's stable and continuous foreign policy. Takeshita, who will be in Jakarta this Friday [5 May], is expected to deliver an important address on Japan's foreign policy in Southeast Asia before leaving for home on 7 May. [passage omitted]

'Look East' Policy Discussed OW0205130989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 2 KYODO—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed urged Japan Tuesday to take measures to counter the growth of debts due to the yen's appreciation but his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita declined most of his suggestions.

Mahathir specifically called on Japan to extend lowinterest loans in the local currency, the ringgit, and to fix the yen-ringgit exchange rate for Japanese Government loans, according to Japanese sources.

"Malaysia is a victim of the yen's (sharp) rise in value," the sources quoted Mahathir as saying.

Takeshita, a former finance minister, said he understands the difficult situation Malaysia is facing but added nobody can manipulate foreign exchange rates.

The sources said that Takeshita declined the suggestion that loans be granted in the Malaysian currency, saying, "it is impossible."

Malaysia's outstanding external debts totaled 17.5 billion dollars at the end of 1988, about 35 percent of them in yen-denominated Japanese loans.

The yen's rise in value has expanded external debts incurred by developing countries, prompting Malaysia and other ASEAN countries to urge Japan to take measures to ease the situation.

In response, Japan lowered the interest rates on its government yen loans for ASEAN countries, granting Malaysia the biggest, 0.8 percent, cut from 3.7 percent to 2.9 percent per annum.

The yen appreciated from 240 to the dollar in 1985 to 130 or so at present.

The Malaysian currency is generally linked to the U.S. dollar.

Takeshita arrived here earlier in the day on the second leg of a nine-day, five-country tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The summit meeting lasted two and a half hours, an hour longer than initially scheduled, and mainly dealt with bilateral problems.

Referring to his "Look East" policy, Mahathir called for Japan's greater cooperation in promoting Japanese language study in his country.

The Malaysian prime minister also said job training in Japan is essential for Malaysians but the number of those accepted for such training is still very small compared with those going to the United States and Britain, according to a Japanese spokesman.

Since he assumed the premiership in 1981, Mahathir has been promoting the "Look East" policy which is aimed at stepping up Malaysia's industrial modernization by emulating the work ethic of Japanese and South Koreans.

Under the policy, the Malaysian Government has sent students to study at Japanese universities. The first group of about 50 returned home last year after four years in Japan.

Takeshita described Mahathir's policy as "encouraging" and said it is helpful in strengthening Tokyo-Kuala Lumpur relations.

Referring specifically to the late Konosuke Matsushita, founder of Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Mahathir said he wants to see more Japanese companies coming here.

Matsushita's subsidiary is one of the first Japanese business corporations to shift part of its operations to this country.

Takeshita said he agreed with Mahathir when his Malaysian host pointed out that there would be no prosperity in developed countries if there was none in developing nations.

For Malaysia, Japan is both the largest trade partner and investor.

#### Leaders Address Dinner

BK0305070089 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has called for the expansion of programs under the "Look East Policy" to include fields such as agriculture and tourism. He points out that the positive results and successes so far achieved under the policy have justified such expansion.

He was speaking at a dinner in Kuala Lumpur in honor of the visiting Japanese prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, last night. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says that Malaysia will continue to adopt the policy and will look to countries of the East, including Japan, for improving management techniques, positive work ethics, and correct approach to economic development. He is gratified that the programs under the "Look East Policy" have enjoyed the support and encouragement of the government and people of Japan.

The prime minister, however, hoped that Japan would contribute more toward upgrading Malaysia's capacity to achieve rapid and systematic economic growth. He also hoped that Japan would consider looking to the south in the context of tourism and investment. He pointed out that Southeast Asia has always played an important part in Japan's economic growth and development. Japan should also help dispel the fortress mentality now spreading among the rich countries and prevent the world from being broken up into competing economic blocs.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia is concerned about such a trend despite assurances that economic unions of the rich are not intended to keep out exports from developing countries.

Mr Takeshita, in his speech, said Japan intends to play a role that benefits its increased national strength in the interest of world peace and prosperity. He said the friendly and cooperative relations linking Japan and Malaysia had grown closer and stronger since Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir became the prime minister.

Mr Takeshita said the forthcoming Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur is clear evidence of the full confidence that each member country has in Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's leadership and the stability of Malaysia.

The Japanese prime minister arrived in Malaysia yesterday for a 26-hour visit. He leaves for Singapore this afternoon.

#### Takeshita Leaves for Singapore OW0305080589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left Malaysia for Singapore on Wednesday, continuing his 9-day tour of 5 Southeast Asian capitals.

Just before leaving, Takeshita met the new Malaysian King, Azlan Muhibuddin Shah.

While in Malaysia, Takeshita, who has announced plans to resign due to a bribery scandal, pledged the continuity of Japanese policy toward the region.

Takeshita has already visited Thailand. After Singapore, he will go to Indonesia and the Philippines before returning to Japan on Sunday.

#### Hope Expressed for Outcome From Cambodia Talks BK0205112389 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 May 89

[John Doraisamy commentary]

[Text] The pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh has engaged in a diplomatic offensive to obtain greater understanding of its problems and aspirations. The objective is evidently to secure recognition from all members of the international community. Apart from the small group of Soviet-bloc nations, only India officially recognizes the Phnom Penh government. The ASEAN countries cannot be expected to accord recognition to a regime that owes its very existence to the military presence of the Vietnamese.

Moreover, a portion of a Kampuchean national territory is controlled by the three factions that are opposed to the Vietnamese intervention. In this connection, the outcome of the Jakarta talks will be studied very closely by many interested governments and world leaders.

Foremost in everybody's minds will be the new political order that should emerge in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese withdrawal in September. It would be a great tragedy if Kampuchea were to be plunged into a civil war like that raging in Afghanistan at this time. Experts point out that a big weakness in the Geneva accords on Afghanistan was the failure to embark on serious talks aimed at reconciliation among all Afghan political groups.

The pursuit of diplomatic measures seeking the departure of the Soviet military overshadowed everything else. That should not be allowed to happen in Kampuchea. The big question mark that looms over Kampuchea is the role of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful among all the factions. Its very absence from the talks in Jakarta has led to many speculative trends of thought, some of which are quite discouraging.

The Vietnamese withdrawals have marked the start of a new and a brighter era for Kampuchea. Its own people should be left alone to charter their economic and political future. No one party or faction should seek to dominate the (?race) or resort to violence. It was because of this scenario that it was felt that a UN peacekeeping force would deter unscrupulous power-grabbing within Kampuchean society.

Yet in recent weeks, Mr Hun Sen, the head of the Phnom Penh government, has expressed his opposition to the UN peacekeeping role. On the other hand, he has proposed that Prince Sihanouk should be the head of state of the new Kampuchea. Few people would oppose that proposal.

The more important elements in the new political order have to be deliberated on and decisions must made without undue delay. Mr Hun Sen's offer for a new national anthem, a new flag, and even a new name for the country, are not important issues at this juncture. What Kampuchean leaders must get down to resolving are the fundamental issues that divide them. They and they alone have to make the decisions. Other nationalist groups in history also face such dilemmas.

Hopefully, the Jakarta meeting will treat these matters very seriously.

UMNO Barred From Holding Celebrations BK2704103189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0503 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] KUALA Lumpur, April 27 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A Malaysian High Court has granted an ex-parte injunction to stop Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's political party from holding anniversary celebrations next month.

The injunction, given Wednesday [26 April] by Judge Mustapha Hussein in Seremban, 40 km south of here, prevents the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) from holding its 43rd anniversary celebrations, which the party had announced will be held at the Istana Besar (palace) in southern Johor Baharu on May 10 and 11.

The order was obtained by one Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, a former UMNO member, who claimed that the UMNO formed in 1946 had been deregistered and that the existing UMNO was a new party.

In February last year, the High Court had ruled the original UMNO an unlawful party after it was found to have several unregistered branches.

The party was subsequently deregistered and Dr Mahathir established the new UMNO.

Dissident Group's Party Application Rejected BK3004125389 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Excerpt] The Registrar of Societies has rejected an application by the "Spirit of 1946" [dissident group headed by Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah] to register as a political party. Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub said the rejection is based on the fact that the symbol used by the "Spirit of 1946" bears a certain similarity to that of an existing political party.

Datuk Megat Junid said the registrar of societies had notified him of the rejection of the application. Speaking at Kampung Gajah, he said the group is entitled to submit a new application, which will be considered if it meets existing requirements. [passage omitted]

Contempt Charge Filed Against Judiciary Chief BK2604142589 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Apr 89 p 1

[By Zaharah Aziz]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Monday [24 April]—The Malaysian Bar today filed an application in the Supreme Court registry asking that it be granted leave to apply for an order for the committal to prison of the Lord President, Tan Sri Abdul Hamid Haji Omar, for alleged contempt of court.

Tan Sri Hamid was alleged to have committed the contempt on July 2 last year in attempting to prevent, frustrate and interfere with the sitting of the Supreme Court in respect of an appeal or application by the former Lord President, Tun Salleh Abas.

Six law firms—Messrs Suhaimi, Khor, Zulkifli and Chang; Messrs Lee, Perara and Tan; Messrs Jackson and Masacorale; Messrs Fernandez and Co; Messrs Nashir Johal and Co; and Messrs C.L. Sequerah—are representing the Malaysian Bar.

Today's application, filed at 11.30 am by lawyer Collin Sequerah, also asked that the costs of and incidental to the application be costs in the cause and that all necessary and consequential directions and orders be made by the court.

Also filed was a statement persuant to the Rules of the High Court Order 52 Rule 2 (2) and the Rules of the Supreme Court Rule 4.

Among other things, the statement said that Tan Sri Hamid was at the material time the acting Lord President and the Chief Justice of Malaya.

Tan Sri Hamid was also at the same time the chairman of a tribunal appointed under Article 125 of the Federal Constitution.

The statement said the relief sought was an order that Tan Sri Hamid be committed to prison for alleged contempt of court in attempting to prevent, frustrate and interfere with the Supreme Court sitting.

Additional Request Dismissed

BK2804091789 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] The Supreme Court has dismissed an application by the Bar Council relating to the council's court action against Lord President [judiciary chief] Tan Sri Abdul Hamid Omar. The unsuccessful application was for an order to direct the lord president to advise his majesty the king to appoint additional judges to hear its earlier application. The Bar Council had earlier applied for an order for the committal to prison against Tan Sri Hamid for an alleged contempt of court.

In giving the decision in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of Malaysia Tan Sri Hashim Yeop Sani explained that the court has no jurisdiction to direct the Lord President in this matter. The court also rejected a submission by the council that all Supreme Court judges should disqualify themselves from the case. Tan Sri Hashim sides with Supreme Court judges, Datuk Gunn Chit Tuan and Datuk Mohamed Yusuf.

**Court Dismisses Application** 

BK2904093689 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] The Supreme Court has dismissed an application by the Bar Council for leave to apply for an order to commit to prison the lord president, Tan Sri Hamid Omar, for alleged contempt of court.

In delivering the judgment today, Chief Justice Tan Sri Hashim Yeop Sani said it was questionable whether the applicant had the locus standi to bring up the case. The court was also of the view that the sitting of the Supreme Court on the 2d of July last year was in contravention of Section 38 and 39 of the Court of Judicature Act. Tan Sri

Hamid was alleged to have attempted to prevent, frustrate, and interfere with that sitting. The chief justice said the Bar Council also did not explain its reason for the delay in bringing up the proceedings. Tan Sri Hashim heard the application with Supreme Court judges, Datuk Mohamed Yusuf and Datuk Gunn Chit Tuan.

Achievements Hailed on PKM Anniversary BK2804070789 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Editorial: "A Noble History and Brilliant Achievements"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Malaya [PKM] will be 59 years old on 30 April of this year after going through a brilliant journey since its establishment on 30 April 1930. As the oldest revolutionary political party in the history of our country, the PKM has gone through five historical stages—the underground struggle prior to the anti-Japanese war, the anti-Japanese national liberation war, the peaceful struggle following the anti-Japanese war, the anti-British national liberation war, and the post-independence domestic war. In the long-term revolutionary campaign, the PKM has combined the most beautiful ideals of communism for humanity with the realities of our country, fought unselfishly for the independence of the fatherland and the people's happinness, and given eternal services.

Inheriting the tradition of the people's struggle against British colonialism in our country's history, the PKM emerged in the fatherland 59 years ago with a completely new style and (?appropriately) announced that it would fight for the independence of a united Malaya. It clearly pointed out that the contradictions between the Malayan people of all nationalities and the British colonialists were the main contradictions in Malayan society at that time. It called on the workers and peasants and the broad masses of all nationalities from various strata in Malaya to unite to create a new wave of struggle against British colonialism. Indeed, it was due to the establishment of the PKM and the struggle under its leadership that our people's movement against colonialism was elevated to a completely new historical stage.

Soon after the Pacific war erupted at the end of 1941 and the Japanese fascists invaded Malaya, the PKM resorted to an armed struggle to defend the fatherland and resist the Japanese. During the anti-Japanese war, which lasted for 3 years and 8 months, the PKM combined armed struggle with the development of a mass movement, established the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army made up of eight regiments, opened guerrilla areas and free regions nationwide, organized various anti-Japanese mass organizations, and united the broad masses of all nationalities in the anti-Japanese war. Under PKM leadership, our army and people unleashed their enmity and vengeance against the common enemy and dealt a blow to the Japanese invaders in the political, economic, and military fields in various forms and ways. The anti-Japanese war, which was painfully waged by our

army and people for a long period, partly blocked the strength of the Japanese fascist army, thus making noble contributions to the overall victory by people worldwide in the antifascist war. The anti-Japanese war waged by the Malayan people ended with the surrender of the Japanese fascists on 15 August 1945.

While our people of all nationalities were joyfully and warmly celebrating the victory of the anti-Japanese war. the British colonialists resettled and restored their colonialism in our country. The British colonialists enacted the Malayan union plan on 1 April 1946 in disregard of the demand of our people of all nationalities for self-government and independence. This was a plan by the British colonialists to try to maintain their colonial rule in our country. The plan failed because of the opposition of the broad masses. Later, on 1 February 1948, the British colonialists forcibly imposed the Federation of Malaya plan, which was also a plan to maintain their colonial rule. The Putera-AMCJA [Center of People's Power-All Malaya Council of Joint Action] union came into being at the inspiration of the PKM and other progressive forces. It was the largest anticolonial united front, comprising all patriotic and democratic political parties, organizations, and individuals of all nationalities in our country. This front incited a stormy wave of mass struggle against restoration of British colonial rule. The broad mass struggle was aimed at attaining self-government for our country and subsequently, achieving independence.

The anti-British national liberation war, which lasted from June 1948 to August 1957, was another armed struggle after the anti-Japanese war. The PKM led the people of all nationalities in this struggle to crush the shackles of colonialism and achieve independence for the fatherland. This was an earth-shaking period in the histories of the PKM and our country. Not long after the war erupted, the PKM unified military units in various states under the Malayan National Liberation Army. A guerrilla war, which was broadly waged by the Malayan National Liberation Army, dealt serious blows to the British colonialists in the political, economic, and military fields. Thanks to the support of progressive organizations and the broad masses of all nationalities and through bloody battles for over 9 years, the Malayan National Liberation Army shook the very foundation of British colonialism in our country and finally forced the British colonialists to willingly or unwillingly end their colonial rule in our country and recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya on 31 August 1957. Thus, the history of our country as a colonial country for over 400 years ended. This was a great historic victory for the people of our country.

The PKM is a peace-loving political party. The anti-Japanese and anti-British wars waged and led by the PKM were a just resistance launched due to the wars imposed by the Japanese fascists and British colonialists. In fact, the Baling peace talks are a good example. The Baling talks were finally held at the end of December 1955 after repeated efforts by the PKM to demonstrate its determination to achieve independence for the fatherland. During the peace talks, the PKM delegation headed by PKM Secretary General Comrade Chin Peng categorically rejected the British colonialists' surrender plan and firmly supported Tunku Abdul Rahman's visit to London for constitutional talks to achieve independence for the fatherland. The PKM delegation also expressed its sincere willingness to take part in development of the fatherland after independence. During the constitutional talks in London, the clique headed by Tunku Abdul Rahman struck a deal with the British, undermining our country's sovereignty and promising to continue the British colonial war in our country.

Before and after our country became independent, the PKM repeatedly issued statements justly calling for an immediate end to the war and the creation of peace at home, and expressing the PKM's sincere willingness to end the armed struggle under just and logical conditions. However, this was rejected by the then Kuala Lumpur government. As a result, the anti-British war turned into a post-independence domestic war, which is still going on.

In 1985, the PKM issued a statement to commemorate the 55th anniversary of its establishment. In 1988, the PKM again issued a statement to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the 20 June revolutionary war. In the two statements, the PKM once again reaffirmed its just call for an end to the domestic war in view of prevailing developments and the situation at home and abroad. The PKM statements said that the Barisan Nasional should end the domestic war and that the PKM was ready to end the armed struggle, pursue peaceful and democratic ways, and pool common efforts with various political parties, organizations, and individuals to incourage the patriotic and democratic movement in our country.

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of the establishment of the PKM, we sincerely call on the people of all nationalities to broadly unite to fight for the peace, democracy, unity, prosperity, and strength of the fatherland.

#### Singapore

Takeshita Arrives for 2-Day Official Visit BK0305114489 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, and his wife are in Singapore for a 2-day official visit. They are here at the invitation of the prime minister.

Mr and Mrs Takeshita were met on arrival by the Minister for National Development Mr S. Dhanabalan, and his wife. The Japanese leader received a ceremonial welcome at the Istana [Palace] and later he and Mr Takeshita called on President and Mrs Wee Kim Wee.

This evening, Mr and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew will host a dinner for Mr Takeshita and his wife.

Tomorrow morning, the two prime ministers will hold talks at the Istana [word indistinct]. It will be the fourth time the two leaders have met since Mr Takeshita took office in 1987.

Singapore is the third stop in Mr Takeshita's tour of five ASEAN countries. He has already visited Thailand and Malaysia.

#### Cambodia

Tie Banh Greets South Vietnam Liberation Day BK0305025589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] While Vietnam's party, state, Army, and people are celebrating the 14th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation—30 April 1975-30 April 1989—Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, has sent a greetings message to Comrade General Le Duc Anh, SRV minister of national defense. The text of the message follows:

On the occasion of the !4th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation, on behalf of cadres and male and female combatants of the entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to extend most profound feelings of elation and most sincere congratulations to you.

The date 30 April 1975 was the day of great historic victory, inscribing the noble heroism of Vietnam's fraternal people and People's Army, which had fought resolutely—surmounting all kinds of obstacles and making every sacrifice—to frustrate the maneuvers of the United States and their lackeys attempting to Vietnamize the war, thus unifying the entire Vietnamese territory and building and advancing the country toward glorious socialism.

This great sacrifice not only liberated Vietnam but also created the advantageous situation for the Cambodian people in their struggle, which toppled the genocidal Pol Pot clique and liberated Cambodia on 7 January 1979.

We will always remember the valuable benefaction made for us by the Vietnamese party, state, Army, and people, who sacrificed their flesh and blood for the happiness of the people and the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish you and, through you, cadres and male and female combatants of the Vietnamese People's Army good health and greater victories in the tasks to build and defend your beloved Vietnamese motherland.

Editorial Marks International Labor Day BK0305094789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Apr 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Pay Attention to Broadening the Working People's Right to Mastery"—date not given]

[Text] This year, together with the working class and laboring people around the world, Cambodian people throughout the country are joyously welcoming the 103d anniversary of the International Labor Day, 1 May.

Every year May Day serves as an immense golden gong to alert the consciousness of the working class and laboring people who cherish peace and social progress in the world to unite as one and rise up simultaneously in order to further strive to realize their noble, historic mission.

In Cambodia, for the past more than 10 years, the 1 May spirit has always stayed in the hearts of the Cambodian working class and laboring people and aroused them to stimulate their activities toward achieving successive victories in the cause of national defense and construction.

At present, although it is still small, the Cambodian working class has played a significant role and is controlling the entire economy of the state. All activities and movements of the Cambodian workers and laboring people during the past more than 10 years have greatly contributed to making our beloved motherland advance continuously.

The second nation party cadres conference made a clear assessment that the past 10 years were a short period of time compared to the history of a nation, and an even shorter period when compared to the time needed to restore the country from being almost totally ruined. However, by now, everything that was ruined during the Pol Pot regime has been revived and rebuilt.

This year international May Day has come at a time when the Cambodian revolution has advanced into a new stage in which the forces of Cambodia must assume total responsibility for their revolutionary cause, thus creating favorable conditions for the Vietnamese Army volunteers to complete their internationalist duties in Cambodia as scheduled, and a stage in which the military, political, and diplomatic struggle has reached the most acute stage in its advance toward seizing final victory. It is also the first stage for organization and implementation of the party's new enlarged policy in line with the resolutions of the second nation party cadres conference. Therefore, the struggle in this new stage remains tense, complex, and resolute, requiring all Cambodian workers to make even greater efforts and sacrifices.

While welcoming this 11th international May day in the land of Cambodia, the party and state authorities at all levels and trade unions in all localities must clearly grasp all the essences of and effectively implement Circular No 93 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Directive No 12/89 of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee. It is particularly imperative to vigorously broaden the working people's right to mastery by paying attention to educating all cadres, workers, and personnel so that they can clearly grasp the situation and the revolutionary tasks in this new stage, further consolidate the great national union, increase their confidence in the new regime under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and continue preparing to and actively join in realizing all revolutionary tasks in this new stage. At the same time, it is imperative to pay attention to building and strengthening localities in accordance with methods that are more appropriate than the present one and continue to help cadres, workers, and personnel overcome difficulties in their livelihood.

Cambodian workers throughout the country should hold aloft the banner of genuine patriotism and noble internationalist solidarity, broaden the struggling tradition of the world's workers, enhance the revolutionary spirit, increase the will to mastery and sense of responsibility, expand the sense of self-assistance, and strive to successfully implement the task targets set forth by the second national conference of party cadres in order to advance the cause of the Cambodian revolution toward achieving permanent victory.

Nguon Nhel Addresses Labor Day Rally BK3004085089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 89

["Excerpt" of speech by Nguon Nhel, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee, at 30 April meeting in Phnom Penh to mark 103th anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day—recorded]

[Summary] Nguon Nhel starts by recalling the history of the international labor movement since the 19th century which established 1 May as International Labor Day. He then reviews the struggle of Cambodian workers and the achievements scored over the past 10 years.

Talking about the Cambodian people's revolution, Nguon Nhel says:

"Dear comrades and friends: Our enemies, although dealt serious blows in the military field, still have not abandoned their perfidious maneuvers. They still stubbornly try to find every means to destroy our revolution. The struggle between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces is still tense, complex, arduous, and will go on for some time. Therefore, all of us should at all costs implement the historic tasks set by the fifth party congress.

"Immediately we should successfully implement the resolutions of the recent Second National Conference of Cadres. Among these, here are the immediate tasks:

- "1. Get all our cadres, personnel, workers, and people to clearly understand the situation and revolutionary tasks in the new phase. Further strengthen national unity and solidarity. Increase firm confidence in the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and in the new regime. Carry out propaganda work to encourage the masses, workers, cadres, personnel, and laborers to be resolute in actively implementing the three revolutionary movements by absolutely raising vigilance to fight the enemies and weaken them further. Along with this, strive to persuade people misled by enemy propaganda to return to their families and the motherland. Strive to fulfill every task for 1989.
- "2. Disseminate and study the second national party cadres conference resolutions aimed at getting cadres, personnel, workers, the masses, and laborers to grasp the essential points, particularly the new and extensive policies of the party and getting thera to contribute activities to transform into reality various policies set forth by the conference aimed at bringing qualitative progress to our society and nation in every field.
- "3. Promote and improve the care of the daily life of cadres, personnel, workers, and people. Pay attention to combining various good results aimed at further increasing production and improving the daily life.
- "4. Increase international solidarity, particularly the militant alliance and overall cooperation among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, as well as the cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Widely expand further international relations based on the principle of mutual interests.
- "Dear comrades and friends, On this occasion, along with celebrating the 103d anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day—which is an example of the world's working class solidarity spirit to vigorously struggle and sacrifice—we take part in vigorously celebrating the 14th anniversary of the 30 April victory of the heroic Vietnamese people and Army over U.S. imperialism to completely topple puppet state authorities, lackey of the U.S. imperialists, to liberate South Vietnam, unify the land, and lead the whole country toward socialism.

"The Cambodian working class and workers categorically denounce international reactionary circles which still provide support and assistance to the so-called tripartite reactionary Cambodians, enabling them to continue to carry out activities to oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian workers and people as well as the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. The Cambodian working class and workers would like to express their genuine will and are ready to contribute to the search for an appropriate solution to the Cambodian problem and to build Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

"Also on this occasion, in the spirit of 1 May International Labor Day, we would like to express profound gratitude for the great and effective assistance and support of the parties and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, and various international organizations."

# Policy Toward Private Transportation Reported BK2704112189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Apr 89

["Decision on State Policy on Privately-Held Transport," adopted by the second national party cadres conference, held in Phnom Penh—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] For more than 10 years the achievements gained in the field of communications, transport, and mail have been remarkable, but they still cannot fully serve the country's needs due to a great deal of factors, especially poor quality and insufficient quantity of transportation means. In order for the transport activities to be capable of sufficiently serving the needs of the people throughout the country according to the nation's new economic development present and future, the second national party cadres conference has endorsed the following policy:

#### I. General Principle.

The state shall allow private enterprises to expand surface, river, and maritime transportation means in response to the needs of the people and the country. The state authorizes private enterprises inside and outside the country to use their own hard currency to import transport means from overseas or repair and organize the existing transport means in the country and build new transport means as privately held transportation to transport goods and passengers via roads, rivers, and the sea inside and outside the country.

- A. Privately Held Road Transportation.
- 1. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of transporting passengers, including lambretta [motorized passenger-carrying tricycle], taxis, and truck.
- 2. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of transporting all categories of goods, including lambrettas, small cars with load capacity of 0.5 metric ton, and trucks with load capacity of 10 metric tons.
- B. Privately Held River Transportation.

- 1. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of transporting passengers, including motorboat, vessel, and ship.
- 2. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of transporting all categories of goods, including normal boat, ferryboat, towboat, and vessel or ship.
- C. Privately Held Maritime Transportation.
- 1. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of carrying passengers, including motorboat, vessel, and ship.
- 2. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand all means of transporting goods, including motorboat, vessel, and ship.
- D. Private enterprises are bound to correctly and firmly abide by the state law concerning the administrative procedure on running and expanding business.
- E. The hiring of labor should be made through full consent and compromise between the owner of the transportation means and the workers.

#### II. Management Principles.

To effectively carry out and ensure good management, the state shall elaborate a set of laws, regulations, conditions, and decisions concerning the importation of transport means from overseas; organize the existing transportation means in the country; and regulate the exploitation of surface, river, and maritime transportation business.

A. All transportation means to be imported from overseas by private enterprises for the operation of their business and services must receive prior state authorization. The state is free to import transport means for the needs of the customers who have concluded a buying agreement with the state.

Repaired or newly built transport means must be approved and registered by the state.

- B. The state shall plan and organize the transportation sector with the aim of maintaining social order and safety and set a regular timetable for the conduct of the business to avoid rivalry and illicit trade. The state shall control, restore, and expand passenger facilities and stops according to the reality and collect a fair levy on them.
- C. The state shall establish an insurance company to create favorable conditions for owners of the transport means in the exploitation of their business.
- D. The state shall allow private enterprises to expand their workshops for repairing all kinds of transport means and to import spare parts from overseas.

- E. The state shall sell gasoline and tires with an appropriate price to private enterprises in the transportation business. If the state cannot serve the needs of private enterprises, the latter has the right to import those supplies from overseas.
- F. The state shall regulate and inspect all transport means before and during business in order to ensure traffic safety.
- III. Organization and Implementation.

Party and state institutions and social organizations at all levels shall widely disseminate the decision and effectively carry out their duties accordingly.

The Council of Ministers shall provide concrete guidance for the efficient implementation of this decision.

1988 Statistics for Banteay Meanchey on Fighting BK0105022689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] In 1988 the state revolutionary authorities and people throughout Banteay Meanchey Province, in collaboration with our armed and militia forces, killed 716 enemies, wounded 155, and captured 63 others. We seized 368 assorted firearms, 10 field radios, 6 radios, and a great deal of war materiel.

During the same period, the local state revolutionary authorities and people, as a result of their efforts in implementing the proselytization policy, received 920 misled persons, who brought along 471 firearms and some war materiel.

More Returnees Return to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey BK0105120189 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March [as received] 1—In the first quarter of this year, 244 misguided people deserted their ranks and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, some 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

The returnees, who brought along 126 assorted guns and a quantity of other war means, included 147 ex-Polpotists, 138 ex-Sereikas (Sonsanian) and 55 ex-Molinakas (Sihanoukist). Puok and Sereisaophoan Districts received 84 and 78 misled people respectively.

The ralliers have been granted full right of citizenship and rejoined their families. Kratie Province Receives 68 More Returnees BK0105022089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the 1st quarter of 1989, 68 misled persons presented themselves to the state revolutionary authorities in Kratie Province, bringing along 34 assorted firearms and some war materiel and documents. [passage omitted]

CGDK Condemns Recent Changes to Constitution BK0305001889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 May 89

["Statement by the spokesman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry condemning Hanoi Vietnamese authorities for changing Cambodia's name, national flag, and national anthem for further serving their diplomatic schemes"—read by announcer; dated 2 May]

[Text] On 1 May the Hanoi Vietnamese ordered their puppets to change Cambodia's name, national flag, and national anthem so that they and their puppets can carry on their deceitful maneuvers, particularly those maneuvers to legalize the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh.

People in general raise these questions:

- 1. The country's name was changed at will within a short time without any input from the people. Can any meaningful changes be made in this manner?
- Even the old name was arbitrarily decided upon by the Vietnamese.
- 3. What is the true nature of the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh? Is it not the traitorous regime which has sold out the nation to and allowed the Vietnamese aggressors to massacre the Cambodian nation and people for the past more than 10 years?
- 4. Is not this Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh under the full control of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors?
- 5. Can this regime whose name—or shell—is changed but the true nature remains a Vietnamese puppet, socialist regime, fool the Cambodian people and the world?

These are some questions which have been raised regarding the deceitful change of name made by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators for their lackey—the puppet regime—to propagate.

The Cambodian people and patriotic forces vehemently condemn these above-mentioned Vietnamese maneuvers and reject and throw them into the dustbin.

The Cambodian people and patriotic forces want:

- 1. All Vietnamese aggressor troops to be withdrawn from Cambodia under genuine UN supervision.
- 2. The Vietnamese regime in F nom Penh to be dissolved substantially and not superficially.

- 3. The formation of a four-party coalition government to be headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.
- 4. A free election to be held under an international supervision.
- 5. The presence of the UN international peacekeeping force in Cambodia to ensure that Vietnam will not return to Cambodia, to prevent a civil war in Cambodia, and to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from monopolizing power.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 2 May 1989

Standards for Holding Fair Election Discussed BK2804042089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Station commentary: "Any Elections To Be Organized by the Regime Installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese Aggressors Are Regarded as Null and Void"]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi authorities ordered their puppets in Phnom Penh to announce that they would hold an election in Cambodia following the fake Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

This is another scheme of the Vietnamese aggressors aimed at continuing their occupation of Cambodia through the puppet regime they installed in Phnom Penh. This scheme clearly shows that the aggressor Hanoi Vietnamese have not prepared to seriously settle the Cambodian problem through political means.

Vietnam's attempt to organize such an election is aimed at legalizing the regime it installed through the gun barrels of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops stationed in Cambodia since the beginning of 1979.

However, the world community has made it clear that any election in Cambodia organized by the Vietnaminstalled regime in Phnom Penh is useless because it will be an election under the bayonets of the hundreds of thousands of disguised Vietnamese troops hiding in Cambodia.

To enable the election in Cambodia to proceed correctly and fairly according to a democratic system in which the Cambodian people really enjoy their right to self-determination, it is imperative to do the following:

1. Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor forces, both military and civilian—including the Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodian soldiers and citizens, and those hiding in the jungle—unconditionally, under the supervision of the UN international control commission.

 Vietnam must dissolve the administration installed in Phnom Penh and form a provisional quadripartite Cambodian coalition government to be headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. 3. This provisional quadripartite government is dutybound to organize a free election in Cambodia under the control of the UN international control commission.

Without the three above-mentioned factors, the Cambodian people will not enjoy their right and freedom to vote freely and fairly.

SRV Espionage Schools in Cambodia Alleged BK0305020489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] The Hanoi authorities have established an espionage school in Cambodia to forever occupy Cambodia. At present the Hanoi authorities have systematically set up many espionage schools and centers for managing espionage agents in Cambodia. In the western part of Cambodia they have set up two schools which give training on tactical and espionage activities and two centers for managing espionage agents.

1. The espionage schools are:

The first is located at Bek Chan at the Battambang University opposite Battambang Airport; the second is situated in front of Angkor Toch north of Siem Reap Town.

2. The centers for managing espionage agents are:

The first is located at Anlung Vil inside Battambang Town; the second is located near the airport north of Siem Reap Town.

North Vietnamese nationals who were trained for several years at KGB espionage schools are in charge of these espionage schools and centers.

#### Indonesia

Alatas Discusses Cambodia With India's Singh BK3004155989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] India and Indonesia have agreed to examine the Indochinese proposal to reactivate the international control and supervision commission in view of Vietnam's decision to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by September. This was stated by the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Ali Alatas, after talks with the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, in Jakarta last night.

Mr Natwar Singh told PTI that they discussed the developments in Kampuchea during the last 2 months and the coming meeting between the resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the prime minister, Mr Hun Sen, of Kampuchea in Jakarta on Tuesday.

Singh Gives Speech on Trade BK0105154589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1301 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Visiting Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs K. Natwar Singh here Monday called on Indonesian businessmen to establish cooperation ties with their Indian counterparts, either through joint venture business or counter-purchase trade.

Addresing a working luncheon hosted by the Economic Association of Indonesia (?and) India (ECAII) here, Singh further said that joint venture business between businessmen of the two countries is the best way for the strengthening of the South-South relationship.

India, like Indonesia, is one of developing countries that is striving to be self-supporting, he said. Therefore, he went on, India has now been able to produce various industrial products, including machineries, armaments and other industrial equipments.

India, unlike Indonesia which is one of the oil exporting countries in the world, is also trying to develop its natural resources, such as oil.

Concerning the oil production in India, Natwar Singh said that his country's oil production could only meet 60 percent of its demand for oil, while the rest are still imported.

On that occasion, the Indian minister expressed his happiness that the existing trade relations between India and Indonesia have been increasing in the last few years, and the trade value between the two nations has reached about US\$100 Million.

The trade balance between Indonesia and India since 1985 through 1987 has been in favour of Indonesia because India is one of important buyers of Indonesian commodities.

Indonesian commodities exported to India are chemicals, crude palm oil, fertilizer and sea transport equipments, while Indonesia has so far imported cotton, machine tools, chemicals and motorcycles from India.

Present during the working luncheon were ECAII Chairman Harlan Bekti, vice chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin Ahmad Nurhani) and Indian businessmen operating in Indonesia.

Spokesman on Australian Army Chief's Remarks BK2604090389 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 21 Apr 89 p 1, 9

[Excerpts] Jakarta—The Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI] will always settle differences of opinion through deliberations and will not resort to the

use of force, let alone with a neighboring country, ABRI Information Center Chief Brigadier General Nurhadi said on Thursday [20 April].

"This has been proved in the settlement of border problems between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea [PNG] by informal means, which proved successful," the Information Center chief said in reply to questions by ANTARA with regard to the statement by Lieutenant General Laurie O'Donnell, Australian army chief of General Staff, that Australia would help PNG should a conflict erupt with Indonesia.

The statement by the Australian Army chief was published in ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily on Thursday, citing a report by journalist Anthony Hoy in the 29 March 1989 edition of THE AUSTRALIAN daily.

Under the headline "Army Warns Jakarta: We'll Back PNG," the Australian journalist quoted Lt Gen O'Donnell as saying that PNG is entitled to receiving Australia's special attention because the country's location is very strategic and vital to Australia.

The Australian Army chief made the statement at the 13th Pacific Armies Management Seminar in Sydney in mid-March. The seminar was attended by 25 Asia-Pacific countries, including Indonesia which was represented by several middle-ranking ABRI officers. [passage omitted]

The Information Center chief reiterated that ABRI's stand on settling problems with a neighboring country through deliberations was nothing new.

To substantiate his statement, he quoted Armed Forces Commander Gen Tri Sutrisno as always saying that Indonesia is destined to be a neighbor to other countries and this is irreversible.

"Accordingly, we must willingly or unwillingly become good neighbors and seek the most peaceful way of life," the Information Center chief quoted the armed forces commander as saying.

**Paper Comments** 

BK2704100389 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 24 Apr 89 p 9

[Editorial: "Australia's Attitude Toward Papua New Guinea and Indonesia"]

[Text] Indeed, it is very hard to understand the recent statement by Lieutenant General Laurie O'Donnel, Australian Army chief of General Staff, before participants of the 13th Pacific Armies Management Seminar in Sydney that Australia would support and side with PNG should a conflict erupt between Indonesia and PNG over the rebellion by the so-called "Free Papua Movement" [OPM] on the Irian Jaya-PNG border.

It is obvious from the statement that Australia does in fact not yet fully understand the OPM issue in the border areas. Australia still regards the OPM as a movement fighting for the creation of a so-called "Great Melanesian Federation" which will include Irian Java even though Irian Jaya is an integral and inalienable part of the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia on the basis of the international community's recognition and historical fact itself. Irian Jaya (formerly West Irian) was in the past indeed "separated" from Indonesian territory due to Dutch colonialism even though Indonesia became an independent state on 17 August 1945. Irian Jaya was liberated from the shackles and oppression of Dutch colonialism through sacrifices and in a fierce struggle in which Indonesian sons and daughters participating in the Trikora [People's Three Command] campaign died as national martyrs. Subsequently, the West Irian people themselves chose to remain as pa of the Republic of Indonesia in the 1969 plebiscite.

A handful of politic adventurers who established the OPM refuse to acknowledge or accept this fact. In an effort to create political and security stability, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is reminding the Irian Jaya people not to be easily instigated or deceived to support and sympathize with the OPM, which is clearly a separatist movement within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. In an effort to neutralize the situation, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, as the guardian and defender of national dignity. chased away and launched mopping-up operations against the OPM. Thanks to the mopping-up operations, the OPM was completely crushed and its remnants escaped across the Republic of Indonesia-PNG border. Some are still hiding in PNG territory, and they continue to broadcast anti-Republic of Indonesia propaganda and statements from the border areas.

We do hope that Australia will realize and acknowledge this fact. Irian Jaya has long been part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, which was called the Netherlands Indische [Dutch India] until 1945. As a sovereign and independent state, the Republic of Indonesia has the duty to maintain the integrity of its entire territory. For this end, the Republic of Indonesia will definitely eliminate any separatist movement in the same way a truly independent and sovereign state with the concept of national unity and entity will.

PNG, itself, already has a perception similar to Indonesia's on the OPM. Every PNG Government (determined by the formation of a cabinet) has repeatedly stated that it will not tolerate OPM operations in its territory. In other words, PNG will not allow its territory to be used as a theater of conflict between the OPM remnants and Indonesia. PNG will not be hostile toward Indonesia but will instead try to maintain friendly relations with Indonesia. Accordingly, we cannot understand the statement of the above-mentioned Australian official, which clearly

implies continued recognition of the OPM's existence and even connotes it with a Great Melanesian Federation, a long-buried dream. Quo vadis Australia?

Preview of Japanese Premier's Visit BK0205123989 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0952 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Japanese Prime Minister [PM] Noboru Takeshita will hold an open dialogue with the leaders of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on efforts to reach for political solution in Kampuchea.

Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Sumio Edamura made the statement before the press here Monday.

On the occasion the ambassador was accompanied by the Indonesian Director General of Press and Graphics Development Dr Janner Sinaga.

Ambassador Edamura further said that the visit of Takeshita to Indonesia from May 4 to 6 will also be marked by discussions on the development of the whole Indochina before the Sino-Soviet summit meeting scheduled for the middle of this month and the ASEAN's post ministerial meeting in June. [sentence as received]

A dialogue on the Kampuchean issue is very important because ASEAN has been known to always try various ways to find a political solution to the problem.

The solution to the problem, the ambassador said, means a key to turn out peace and stability in the South-East Asian region.

The second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM-2), he quoted a written explanation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, is one of the examples of the efforts of ASEAN to settle the conflict which is over ten years now. [sentence as received]

He also said that the initiative of ASEAN to stage JIM-2 is in line with the policy of Prime Minister Takeshita who assumed his present post in November 1987.

PM Takeshita's foreign policy mainly comprises, he said, efforts to promote cooperation to reach for peace, to support international cultural missions exchange and to increase Japan's official development assistance.

In view of this, the prime minister believes that it is important to continue increasing Japan-ASEAN relations, Ambassador Edamura said.

On other issues to be brought up by PM Takeshita during his visit here, the ambassador said that they include cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region in facing the 21st century. Japan believes that in the last decade, the Asia-Pacific region has become the most dynamic and developed region in the world and in the 21st century it will also play a major role in developing the whole world.

This means the visit of PM Takeshita will serve as an opportunity to have an open dialogue with ASEAN leaders on various cooperation programs to face the 21st century, he said.

Minister To Impose Sanctions on Publications BK0205102889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Minister of Information Harmoko stated here Tuesday [3 May] that although the national press has been progressing well, there are still some deteriorating quality of a handful of journalists of several press publications.

Therefore, he told newsmen after meeting President Suharto at Bina Graha presidential office here, he would soon take sanctions against the publishers of the publications in line with the existing regulations and laws.

According to the minister, his ministry is still processing the sanctions to be taken against the press publications.

The sanctions could be taken before or after the Lebaran [Id al-Fitr] holidays, he added.

Answering a press question, Minister Harmoko said that the sanctions could be in the form of written warning or the revocation of the press publication permits (SIUPPS).

The minister refused to disclose the number and the names of the press publications to face the sanction, but said that those to face the sanction come from both Jakarta and the regions.

Minister Harmoko met the president to report his recent Ramadhan safari in Sumatra and West Java.

#### Laos

**Trade Cooperation Signed With SRV Province** BK2604115089 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—An agreement on further development of trade cooperation between Lao Savannakhet and Vietnamese Binh Tri Thien Provinces was reached recently in Laos.

The volume of trade cooperation on the basis of mutual interest between the two provinces last year indicated an increase of 4 folds compared with that of the year 1987.

Bulgaria, Hungary Greet Phoumi Vongvichit BK2904124489 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 28 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has received telegrams of greetings from the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and from the president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The telegrams were sent on the occasion of the Lao acting-president's 80th birthday. The messages also wished further strengthening of relations of friendship between the Lao and Bulgarian peoples and the peoples of Laos and Hungary.

Lao Leaders Greet Afghan April Revolution BK2904132389 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, have sent a joint congratulatory message to Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and to Sultan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The message reads: "On the occasion of the April Revolution of the Afghan people, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao party, government and people, we have a great pleasure to extend our congratulations and best wishes for good health and prosperity to you, and through you to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, to the Afghan Government and people. We wish the Afghan people a great success in defending their country and implementing the policy of national reconciliation in order to bring about peace, and security to the Afghan people as well as in the interests of peace, security and stability in South Asia and in the world.

May the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between our two parties, governments and peoples be developed and further strengthened."

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, also sent greetings to his Afghan counterpart 'Abdul Wakil. Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Trade Union Guests BK2904123889 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 29 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] received here yesterday foreign delegations of trade unions to the congress 2 of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] held here from April 26-28.

They are the delegations of trade unions from the WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions], Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania, Thailand and Asia-Pacific.

The general secretary thanked the delegations for their participation to the LFTU congress 2, describing it a contribution to encourage Lao workers and laboring people in building the country. He, on this occasion, informed the foreign delegates about the effective renovation under way in Lao PDR.

On behalf of the Lao party, government and people, Kaysone Phomvihan appreciated the strengthening of relations and assistance between the Lao and friendly trade union organizations. He also expressed hope that such relations would be further developed, thus contributing to the struggle for peace and real stability in Southeast Asia and the world over.

Editorial Notes FLTU Congress Success BK0205155389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 29 Apr 89

[PASASON 29 editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the Second National Federation of Lao Trade Unions (FLTU) Congress"]

[Text] After conducting work for 3 days with a high sense of responsibility and a sincere spirit toward Lao workers, the Second National FLTU Congress closed with brilliant success in Vientiane on 28 April.

During the 3-day period of work the congress reviewed trade union activities in the past 5 years with new, open, and frank views by daring to speak out about the truth on the achievements scored and shortcomings faced by Lao workers and laboring people in the tasks of national defense and national construction in the past 5 years.

The congress reaffirmed that since the First National FLTU Congress, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the multiethnic Lao workers and laboring people have actively contributed to the tasks of national defense, economic construction, and cultural development, thus scoring

numerous successes. The political and ideological training and mobilization and the labor emulation campaigns have become extensively undertaken to a certain extent and have essentially been useful to the development of production, the elevation of the standard of working efficiency, the fulfillment of the obligations in national defense and public security maintenance, and the gradual improvement of the living conditions of workers and laboring people. The safeguarding of rights and interest and the attention given to the material and mortal life of workers and laboring people have been incessantly upgraded and perfected. A policy toward the people undertaking heavy physical work or working in rugged terrains and in areas with poisonous and enclosed environments has been implemented. As a result, more and more workers and laboring people have been employed in various professions and have come to more confidently hold aloft the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and to more resolutely switch to new management mechanism to further enhance their right to mastership and the creativity, thereby gradually increasing their working efficiency and productivity.

At the same time, the trade union organizations in our country have also paid close attention to the development of the party's foreign policy and have made important contributions to the common struggle of all workers and laboring people throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The achievements and victories scored in various fields are directly and closely linked to the consistent upgrading and consolidating of the trade union organizations. The number of members of the Lao trade union organizations has now increased to some 80,000, which is equivalent to 57 percent of the total number of workers and state employees throughout the country. Compared to 1983, this number has increased by 62.50 percent.

Along with the aforementioned achievements and victories scored during the period in which practical activities have been carried out, several weak points and shortcomings have also emerged. The most prominent weak point is the mobilization and training of cadres in certain localities, which have not yet been actively carried out. As a result, certain negative phenomena in the thinking and deeds, which run counter to the true nature of workers, have emerged. For example, the line of thinking in corrupting and extravagantly using public property has been quite prevalent. The mobilization and organization of movements to carry out emulation campaigns in production and to fulfill tasks and to take the initiative are only superficial in form. They are not associated with production efficiency nor linked to the three-interests principle and the content of the new concept. As a result, these movements have become immobilized. The safeguarding of rights and interests and the attention to improving the living conditions of workers have not yet been effectively undertaken. This is reflected in the inappropriate assignment of cadres to certain positions. The allocations of various types of budgets have not been

carried out in a cohesive manner, especially in the administrative, technical, and business production sectors. The payment of salaries in certain localities and services has not been made on a regular basis, thus causing additional burdens to workers in carrying out their livelihoods.

It is necessary to decisively upgrade and consolidate the apparati to conform to the new thinking. However, trade union organizations at various levels have not yet paid close attention to correctly carrying out this task. They still do it in a sluggish and slow manner, thus resulting in weak leadership in various branches of work. At the same time, the organizational system has not yet been developed in all spheres of work. The entire laboring people have not yet been organized. The principle of democratic centralism has not yet been fully implemented in carrying out work. The mapping out of plans has not yet conformed to the reality. The performance of work has no clearcut direction and the evaluation of work and the drawing of lessons are also untimely.

In addition to assessing the achievements, victories, good and weak points, and shortcomings and to analyzing their causes, the 2d congress also defined the direction and tasks for the activities of the Lao trade union movement during the period from now to the 3d congress, aimed at producing more fruits for trade union work so as to specifically conform to the new heavy tasks of trade union organizations in making important contributions to the socioeconomic development during the period of consolidating, developing, and upgrading the popular democratic system with a view to creating favorable conditions for gradually advancing toward socialism and, especially, for implementing the new socioeconomic policy aimed at transforming the natural and seminatural economy to the goods production economy and to doing away with the old mechanism and vigorously implementing the new one.

In addition, the congress also endorsed the amended regulation of FLTU, which has been modified to conform to the new situation with a view to consolidating and strengthening trade union organizations. It also elected the new FLTU Executive Committee whose members are fully qualified and have had experience in trade union work to become the key body that will provide better and more effective leadership to guiding and organizing the implementation of tasks.

The success scored at the 2d National FLTU Congress marks an important point in the evolution of the Lao trade union movement. It is the pride not only of the Lao workers and laboring people but also of the entire Lao people. Under the new FLTU Executive Committee's leadership, this congress' glorious success will serve to vigorously encourage the Lao trade union movement to march forward to overcome all difficulties and to fulfill the resolution adopted at the 2d congress, thus fulfilling the historical responsibilities of the workers who are the leading class of the epoch in our country.

Honors Conferred on Leaders for 'Virtuous Deeds' BK0105134089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 May 89

[Excerpt] To mark international May Day, this afternoon Comrade Kaysone Phomyihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] Standing Committee, and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, conferred the First Class Itsala Order, the First Class Victorious Revolutionary Order, the Anti-French Medal, the Anti-U.S. Medal, and other commemorative orders of high distinction on Comrade Souphanouvong. member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC; and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, for having committed great and virtuous deeds for the revolutionary cause of the country.

Attending the ceremony as honorable guests were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the SPC; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of education, culture, and sports; Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of communications, transport, posts, and construction; and several members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers, and deputy ministers.

Prior to the conferment of the orders, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a speech discussing the activities carried out by Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit. [passage omitted]

#### **Philippines**

Manglapus Wants Bases Labor Agreement Settled HK2904063789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said prospects for new talks on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, or MBA, are dim pending completion of the Bases Labor Agreement, or BLA. Manglapus said he cannot see how they can talk about any future relations without settling this matter.

Manglapus was reacting to Wednesday's statement of Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon rejecting a proposal to extend the U.S. bases facilities when the agreement expired in 1991 unless the BLA negotiations have been completed and implemented. The BLA negotiations have been stalled since October last year in view of the U.S. Government's apparent refusal to grant Filipino workers in the U.S. bases better terms and conditions of employment.

Military Identifies Rowe's Suspected Killers HK0305113189 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Authorities today identified the two suspected NPA hitmen who killed U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe.

The two suspects were identified as Jaime Alcantara, alias Commander Melvin, and Ricardo Prestosa, alias Commander Josel. Investigators said they have strong evidence against the suspects.

Meanwhile, Task Force Rowe started interrogating the slain American's three drivers and five domestic helpers. This is to determine who furnished the gunmen information about his movements before the fatal attack.

Hearings Begin Into JUSMAG's Activities HK0305044189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] The lower house this morning opened the hearings on the activities of the Joint United States Military Advisory Group [JUSMAG] in the country. The hearings are being conducted by the Committee on National Defense, Public Order and Safety, and the Committee on Foreign Relations. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Major General Ramon Montano have been invited to the hearings. The probe into JUSMAG's activities was spurred by Congressman Vicente de la Serna, in reaction to the murder of Colonel James Rowe.

Unknown Officers Group Denounces Aquino HK0305142789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 3 (AFP)—Two of the killers of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe have been identified, but are not yet in custody, this city's security chief said here Wednesday.

Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre told reporters "at least two" suspects in the fatal shooting of Col. Rowe on April 21 were identified, but added that "we have to further verify the specific participation of these people." He did not elaborate.

Col. Rowe, who was assigned here as part of a U.S. military group that assists in procuring material for the Philippines military, was shot dead in a suburban Manila ambush later claimed by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas.

Meanwhile, Philippines Roman Catholic leader Jaime Cardinal Sin condemned a fresh wave of political assassinations by communist and right-wing groups in the country in a statement published here Wednesday.

The Manila archbishop sympathized with the families of Col. Rowe and two guards of President Corazon Aquino shot dead by the NPA in Manila on Sunday, as well as two priests slain by suspected right-wingers in the provinces.

"I wish to denounce and condemn the brutal disregard for human life that we have been seeing and experiencing as a people," said the cardinal's statement published by Manila newspapers.

"Violence can never be an effective means of restoring justice. Violence breeds more violence and hate. Violence brings more evils than it can solve."

Meanwhile, a previously unknown group claiming to speak for "concerned officers" of the armed forces sent news agencies a statement denouncing the Aquino government as a "communist lover" and said it was "time to act."

"We must act decisively now to defeat the communist terrorists, punish corrupt government and military and police officials, and put order and discipline in government and among the ignorant populations in general," the statement said.

"This is the first I've heard of it," a high-level source at the armed forces headquarters said, adding that it could be a "bogus" group.

Last week a group which named itself after Col. Rowe threatened to kill Soviet and Chinese nationals aiding the local communists, who have been disowned publicly by Moscow and Beijing.

The Philippines insurgency entered its third decade in March and now claims an average of 10 lives a day in clashes and assassinations across this island nation. Mrs. Aquino has promised to crush the rebellion by 1992, while the rebels say they will seize power within 10 years.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos on Wednesday formed a task force to look into allegations that eight of nine suspected NPA insurgents killed by marines in a clash in nearby Bulacan Province last week were in fact innocent civilians.

Mrs. Aquino had ordered a probe into the killings on Tuesday.

Mr. Ramos told reporters the task force is to be headed by retired general Jose Magno, Mrs. Aquino's military adviser, and that he had "the support of the Defense Department in terms of facilities and personnel that he might need in the conduct of the probe."

"Just like the public at large and the president, we are interested in getting to the bottom of this thing and to learn the truth of the matter," he added.

President Aquino Questioned on Platt Issue HK0205151489 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has announced that the U.S. State Department should issue an official statement concerning an accusation that U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas Platt is allegedly a CIA agent. The president said that the State Department should do so to erase as soon as possible any doubts regarding Ambassador Platt's status.

The accusation was made by Senator Wigberto Tanada in a meeting yesterday.

In other developments, the president also gave her reaction to yesterday's events, notably the demonstration held by the 1 May Movement and its threat to call for a nationwide strike as well as students' plans for mass action to protest tuition fee increases. At the same interview with Malacanang newsmen, the president expressed concern over the killing of two members of the Presidential Security Group [PSG]. But Colonel Voltaire Gazmin, head of the PSG, said that the killing indicates that the rebels are losing in their countryside campaign and are thus moving their war into Metro Manila. Nevertheless, the president ordered Col Gazmin to tighten security measures in order to avoid a repetition of Sunday's killing.

Here is an excerpt of the interview with the president.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Well, even before yesterday's speech before the labor leaders, I have already explained the matter to them, that while we would like to give them the increase that they are asking for, it is just not possible because we have to look at this from an overview. We have to make sure that inflation will not go beyond...[changes thought] I think it will be [word indistinct] because whatever increases in minimum wage they will get, I would like them to have the

full benefits of such a wage increase. And that is whatever increases they have will be able to buy them the goods and the services and not be inadequate for whatever inflation may cause because of price increases. NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority] has studied the matter very carefully and this is the recommendation made in collaboration with the Department of Labor and Employment.

With regards to the students, what we are looking for is a subsidy which will go directly to the students, and especially those who will be taking up courses in those identified as being necessary or contributing to the development of this country.

#### [Reporter's question indistinct]

[Aquino] This is with regard to the livelihood project because even before...[changes thought] during my meetings with them here in the guesthouse, some delegates tell me that they have livelihood projects. And I was telling them that government could perhaps help to fund these projects and that I would like to get their views on the matter.

#### [Reporter's question indistinct]

[Aquino] I already told Secretary Drilon to arrange with them when they are ready to present to me their proposals with regards to livelihood projects.

#### [Reporter's question indistinct]

[Aquino] When we were meeting with both the labor sector and the Employers Confederation of the Philippines, present at the meeting with us were Senator Herrera and Congressman Veloso, the chairmen of the two committees in both the Senate and the House, and I would like to believe that Senator Herrera will explain to the senators our position in these matters and why we are for a P [peso] 15 and P6 minimum wage increase.

#### [Reporter's question indistinct]

[Aquino] What we would like to do is to make available at least the basic commodities, perhaps rice, milk, and sugar, at affordable prices to the poor among us. It cannot be for everybody because, as in the case of milk, according to Secretary Concepcion, the price of milk which we import has really gone up. So it is inevitable that certain tight adjustments have to be made. Now what we are also most concerned about is the 2 million unemployed, the people who do not have any jobs and who will be the ones to suffer the most if we are subjected to a very high inflation rate, an inflation rate which goes beyond a single digit figure.

We all know it is very difficult to control prices. There is the law of supply and demand. What we will have to do is to produce more so that in this way, we can bring down prices. [end recording] That was President Aquino.

This is Gabby Salcedo reporting from Malacanang.

Concerned Over NPA Campaign HK0205151389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] President Aquino has expressed concern over the New People's Army's [NPA] intensified assassination campaign in Metro Manila. Two Presidential Security Group members were the most recent victims. In order to prevent further attacks, she has issued a directive on tighter security.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I was talking with Colonel Gazmin with regard to the assassination of the PSG members. He was telling me that perhaps this is a result of the war that the insurgents are leading in the countryside. And so in their desire to gain publicity, they are now looking into getting victims here in the urban areas, specifically here in Metro Manila. I am of course very much concerned about this and I have instructed Colonel Gazmin, in particular, to make sure that we will prevent a similar occurrence. [end recording]

Responds to Australian Proposal HK2904064389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] President Aquino has responded positively to an Australian initiative for stronger and wider cooperation between the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Secretary Richard Woolcott, in a brief talk with Malacanang newsmen after a courtesy call on the president, said:

[Begin Woolcott recording in progress] ...outlined in some detail Prime Minister Bob Hawke's proposal for wider regional cooperation between the countries of Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. We had a very good hearing from President Aquino, a useful exchange of views. Mrs Aquino was most interested in Mr Hawke's proposal. I think she is quite positive in her personal reaction to it but she wishes to discuss it further with mem'ers of the cabinet and with the other countries, the other Asean countries. Generally we are very encouraged by the positive reaction to Mr Hawke's proposal, in particular the concept that the time is now right to advance regional economic cooperation in a concrete way. And also, the reaction to his proposal that there should be an initial, a first ministerial meeting, a ministerial level meeting towards the end of this year. [end recording

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, commenting on the response of President Aquino, said:

[Begin Benigno recording] She was very sympathetic and said that she would take it up with members of the cabinet and, of course, with the member countries within ASEAN, after which they will put in their own recommendations. [passage indistinct] The core of his proposal is that these countries being clustered together in this part of the world certainly could benefit from such a regional association. [end recording]

This is Art Pabellon for FEBC [Far East Broadcasting Company] News, Malacanang.

Downplays Popularity Rating HK2804091389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 26 Apr 89 p 11

[By M.V. Cagurangan]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino downplayed yesterday the results of a poll conducted by the Ateneo Social Weather Survey which showed that her popularity has gone down from 86 percent to 53 percent, saying the figure is still relatively high, compared to the ratings of other world leaders.

"I think what I should be more concerned about is how all our programs and projects are going, rather than how my ratings are going," the President said.

"I don't think there is really a need to worry," she added.

The Ateneo survey, held in February this year, showed that while the rate of satisfaction with the President's performance among Filipino adults was 53 percent, the rate of dissatisfaction was 16 percent.

Effects of Union Infighting Analyzed HK2804090189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 26 Apr 89 pp 1, 14

[By Lynette G. Ordonez]

[Text] Trade unionists may not admit it, but their narrow and incompatible interests, caused in part by differing political beliefs, have weakened and divided the Filipino labor movement. This is the conclusion of the report, "Anatomy of a Lie" by Dan Gallin, general secretary of the International Union of Workers in Food and Allied Industries, an umbrella of labor federations worldwide.

Gallin noted that Philippine labor is as divided as society into various ideological and political groupings. But he stressed the need to "understand and respect this diversity if the Filipino workers and their international counterparts were to build genuine resistance to the world capitalist system."

Gallin's report was in reply to the Kilusang Mayo Uno, [KMU-1 May Movement] which had accused IUF [expansion unknown] of favoritism. Said he: "The entire breadth of the political spectrum, notably the conservative and pro-capitalist, the Socialist and the Communist, is represented in the Philippine labor movement."

Gallin classified the KMU as "left-leaning," the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] as "rightwing," the Federation of Free Workers [FFW] as "Christian-democratic," and the Lakas Manggagawa [workers power] Labor Center [LMLC] as "democratic left." The four groups are the most influential of the various labor factions.

"Each (group) corresponds to a class interest and to a vision of society which are very specific and mutually incompatible," Gallin noted, but added: "None can grow except at the expense of the others. For this reason, as well as for other reasons such as widespread corruption, the trade union movement is weak and fragmented."

NDF [National Democratic Front] arm. Gallin denounced the KMU for its alleged "totalitarian arrogance" in refusing to acknowledge existing local and international labor groups with different political views, and its "propagandistic challenges, sectarian, and revolutionary theatrics."

Gallin noted that KMU, formed on May 1, 1980, was originally a coalition of unions opposing the regime of Ferdinand Marcos. But he said the group eventually became the labor arm of the National Democratic Front, which the military claims is, in turn, the political arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

KMU's open rival, the TUCP, was born in 1975 from the merger of 23 federations. As the single center for all local trade unions, Gallin said, TUCP was the only officially recognized labor center under the Marcos regime.

"Heavily subsidized" by the American-Asian Free Labor Institute, the TUCP is able to maintain a strong infrastructure, including a printing press and a radio station. But Gallin said the TUCP has failed in its bid for "total control" of the labor movement despite being the largest organization of workers, with 35 member-unions and federations.

Socialist option. The FFW "historically represents the Christian-democratic tendency," wrote Gallin. "Its internal political spectrum ranges from socialist Left to mainstream Christian democracy."

Gallin said FFW is an affiliate of the World Confederation of Labor and of its regional branch, the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists.

The most recent addition to the factions is the LMLC, said Gallin. Founded soon after President Corazon Aquino's ascendancy in 1986, the group reflects "the left-wing of the democratic movement in the trade union field."

Gallin said many of the LMLC member-unions, led by the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas [Philippines Social Democratic Party-PDSP] and the Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa,-[Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Action] adhere to the "socialist option."

In addition to the four, said Gallin, is a large number of registered independent unions and federations. Half of these, he said, do not belong to any labor center. They have no common denominator and include other types of organizations.

Pressure group. Roughly 2.2 million of the nine million employed Filipinos are organized, Gallin said. (Government statistics place the country's work force at 21 million.) Over 500,000 are with the TUCP, 150,000 with KMU, 100,000 with FFW, 80,000 with LMLC, and over a million are independents. TUCP and KMU claims of 1.27 million and 700,000 members, respectively, are, according to Gallin, "overstated and fanciful".

KMU, FFW, LMLC, other recognized unions and, until recently, the TUCP are banded under the umbrella of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council [LACC].

LACC was founded in late 1986 by then Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez as a "political pressure group representing labor on all issues where the components can agree." But Gallin said the "growing divergencies" among the four major LACC members have caused a "crisis" in its state of affairs.

Moderate third force. The TUCP left the LACC after the three others refused to accept its claim to a majority of seats in the council.

Gallin noted "tensions" developing between KMU and LMLC from KMU chairman Cripsin Beltran's statement early this year about the LACC's potential breakup to give way to a "political breakup" to give way to a "political realignment" in the trade union movement.

Beltran had seen in LMLC the emergence of a moderate third force between KMU and TUCP, and predicted the joining of other LACC forces with KMU. He had also branded the LMLC as "CIA funded," saying it was using the resources of the UP [University of the Philippines] School of Labor and Industrial Relations and the Friedrich Eberts Tiftung of West Germany as connections.

These statements were made right after the 50,000strong United Lumber and General Workers' Union of the Philippines, [ULGWP] one of its largest affiliates, left the KMU. Gallin said the ULGWP got tired of "KMU's political maneuvers and hidden agenda."

Return to mainstream. ULGWP has since entered into a "cooperation agreement" with PDSP in what ULGWP leaders reportedly described as a "return to the mainstream of domestic socialism.

Since the start, LACC members had always tried to prevent growing disunity. They drew up a 12-point program of unity, calling for "independence from partisan politics, political pluralism, socialism and democracy." But, Gallin lamented, the KMU has refused to adopt the line.

Gallin said KMU instead attacked LACC members, particularly the LMLC, for allegedly waging a "smear campaign". The fight reached international proportions, said Gallin, when the KMU hit the IUF, under which KMU and MLC are affiliated, for allegedly "interfering in its internal affairs by imposing a particular political line, discriminating against KMU members in the form of various hostile acts and splitting unions and leading them to the LMLC.

The KMU has since left IUF. But the squabbling goes on.

IMF To Release \$150 Million Loan in June HK2804121389 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme today informed President Aquino that \$150 million in loans sought by the Philippines from the IMF will be released in June.

Mr. Jayme said the amount represents part of the \$1.3 billion IMF financial loan. Sel Baisa reports:

[Begin recording] Mr. Jayme heads a 4-man local delegation who arrived from New York after negotiations with foreign creditor banks. The finance official said creditor banks are likewise considering to implement in June or July this year the delayed payment on current loans.

The delegation is composed of Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, Social Security System Administrator Jose Cosia, and Philippine National Bank head Edgardo Espiritu. [end recording]

Soviet-Oriented Party Said Active in Tarlac HK0105122189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Apr 89 p 22

[By Carlos P. Gatdula]

[Text] Tarlac, Tarlac—The Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas-Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan [Philippine Communist Party—People's Liberation Army] (PKP-HMB) is gaining ground in the province, replacing the rebel New People's Army (NPA) in several areas, military sources said.

BULLETIN informants said the PKP-HMB is infiltrating peasant, youth, professional and student organizations in Tarlac, particularly in the Tarlac College of Technology. The PKP is recruiting students from various organizations for study grants in the Soviet Union, he added.

It was gathered that a female scholar from Tarlac who was sent to study in Moscow in 1986 died recently. In 1987, a male scholar studying in the Soviet Union was killed in a vehicular accident.

The sources said the Soviet-oriented, communist party is also active in the ranks of teachers and mediamen.

Villages Evacuated in Negros Military Offensive HK0105050789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 1 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By correspondent Jaime Espina]

[Text] Sipalay, Negros Occidental—More than 6,000 mountain folk have flocked to the poblacion [word as published] of this Southern Negros town, 178 kilometers from Bacolod City following orders from a ranking military officer to leave their villages, which have been targetted for intensive aerial and artillery bombardment.

The offensive is part of intensive military operations against New People's Army guerrillas who overran and destroyed an Army Company headquarters in the nearby town of Candoni last week, killing at least six soldiers and a civilian.

Sipalay Mayor Soledad Chua Montilla told mediamen who went to the town that she had been told by Brig. Gen. Raymundo Jarque, newly installed commander of the Army's 30st Brigade, to send notice to the residents of barangays Cabadiangan and Manlocahoc to evacuate as soon as possible to avoid being caught in the operations and being mistaken for rebels.

The two barangays are believed by the military to be the stronghold of rebel forces led by Silvino Gallardo, alias Ka [Comrade] Philip, said to be the leader of the NPA Negros regional operational command.

The bombing of the suspected rebel lair started last Sunday and still continues with four helicopter gunships, T-28 Tora-Tora planes and howitzers of the 7th Infantry attalion shelling and rocketing the area ceaselessly.

The residents of the two barangays said, however, that they received the order to evacuate only on Monday evening, giving them no time to pack their belongings or bring along badly needed food supplies and giving them as well a taste of the military's fire power.

Three public elementary schools, the town's cockpit and the Seventh Day Adventist church have all been turned into temporary evacuation centers where the evacuees are crowded without adequate food, water and sanitation facilities, prompting Mayor Montilla to send urgent appeals to Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson Jr. for immediate sending of food, medicine and doctors. Already, the health situation of the evacuees shows signs of rapid deterioration, with the threats of a measles outbreak, as several of the children are showing signs of having contracted the disease.

The Catholic church and school, however, remain empty because, according to the evacuees, they had been warned by the military not to use them for shelter as the buildings were being used by the communists.

Many of the evacuees reported possible civilian casualties inflicted by the bombings, including a group of at least 30 people reportedly strafed by a helicopter gunship as they were fleeing towards the town.

This could not be immediately verified, however, as access to the area was denied to newsmen by the military and no officer would agree to be interviewed. Mayor Montilla, however, confirmed the death of a child from artillery fire.

The evacuees also said many more people had fled toward Candoni but there were still a considerable number left in their villages who either failed to get the information or refused to leave their homes.

Captured NPA Guerrilla Describes New Tactic HK2804102389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Here is Jonathan Cristobal from Camp Aguinaldo:

[Begin recording] Reports say that the New People's Army [NPA] has initiated a new tactic called expansion by fire, which aims to get recruits from areas where they do not have enough time to convince the people about their side. This was disclosed by Armando Arias, 20 years old, a former electronics engineering student of Feati University in Manila. He is an NPA member who was recently captured by the military. Arias gave the information to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Major General Ramon Montano when the latter visited the 128th PC Company head-quarters in Paracelis, Mountain Province.

Investigations reveal that Arias is a native of Leyte and was trained in Ifugao in 1987 along with 40 others. After passing the training, they were sent and assigned to the Mountain Province in January of last year, where they were ordered to spread the communist ideology and revolutionary struggle against the government. He said they were given deadlines by the communist leadership in the fulfillment of their missions. Since their group did not have a recruitment and propaganda team, Arias admitted they did not have sufficient time to convince the people through peaceful means. Consequently, they carried out the expansion by fire strategy by raiding barangays; forcibly gathering people in the town plazas, churches, schools; and holding coercive teach-ins. [end recording]

NPA Spokesman Rosal Reportedly Wounded HK0305104189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Gregorio Rosal, the New People's Army [NPA] spokesman for Southern Luzon, has been wounded in an encounter. According to a report received by Mobile 11, Comrade Roger is hiding in a remote area of Qu.zon following an encounter between the military and the NPA. It said that Comrade Roger and his wife were among a group of NPA rebels that encountered military troops in Bondoc Peninsula. It was confirmed after the fierce gunbattle that they were wounded. The report added that the couple was seriously wounded and immediately taken to their camp for medical attention.

Meanwhile, Southern Luzon Command Chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido has said that Rosal's whereabouts have not yet been determined. However, Galido assured that his men will continue to search Bondoc Peninsula to locate Comrade Roger, dead or alive.

Quezon Governor Eduardo Rodriguez has denied that Comrade Roger was wounded in the encounter with the military. Rodriguez announced and confirmed that Rosal's wife, and not the spokesman, was wounded. Rodriguez claimed that his information came from Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias Comrade Hector, head of the Quezon NPA Banahaw Command. The governor added that Comrade Hector assured him that the national sports festival hosted by the province on Sunday [7 May] will be peaceful. [end recording]

Ramos Receives 250 Returning Muslim Separatists HK2804103589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos today received 250 returning Muslim rebels in Marawi City. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording] According to reports received by Philippine Broadcasting System News from Marawi, the surrendering Muslims comprise half of the total rebel force operating in the province, and were led by (Mona Tantungan). The preliminary report states that they availed themselves of the amnesty granted by President Aquino under the government's reconciliation program. The returning Muslim rebels belong to the Moro Homeland Islamic Liberation Organization which was responsible for the Marawi City raid in 1972, the height of the Muslim rebellion in Mindanao. They also surrendered 219 different firearms including a .30 caliber machinegun. [end recording]

#### Thailand

Quayle's 'Fact-Finding' Visit Previewed BK0305020589 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Some Hard Facts for Mr Dan Quayle"]

[Text] Vice President Dan Quayle, who arrives in Bangkok today for a two-day official visit, will find Thailand a much different country from what it was a decade ago. His fact-finding visit here comes at the right time because the Bush administration needs a new insight into Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia in order to adjust the US policy accordingly.

A decade ago, Thailand and its ASEAN friends were groping for an effective way to counter the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia. The Carter administration then declined to get involved in any regional conflict. Yet the US was subsequently tied down in the hostage crisis in Iran.

Now, the Cambodian conflict appears to be approaching a solution—or at least such optimism is prevailing and Thailand is preparing to cash in on the Indochinese markets. Vietnam has pledged to withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by September. And Vietnamese Deputy Premier Nguyen Co Thach told Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here on Monday that Vietnamese troops have already been pulled back to 30 kilometres or more from the Thai-Cambodian border. More importantly, Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh regime, are talking again, this time in Jakarta. Latest reports indicated that the meeting will produce some positive outcome.

Against all these positive developments, the Bush administration is reportedly considering providing "lethal aid" to the two Khmer resistance parties of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann of the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front]. Beefing the noncommunist Khmer factions could have made a big difference if it were done a decade ago. Now it is too late and counterproductive.

Instead of sending arms and ammunition for more killing in Cambodia, the US should not waste money on the "lethal aid," but save it for repatriation of the hundreds of thousands of Khmer refugees and displaced persons and for economic reconstruction of post-settlement Kampuchea.

In the meantime, the US could play a big role in cooperating with Thailand, ASEAN and the UN in preventing a return to power of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge party. So far no country has actually come up with a concrete plan on how to go about achieving this end. The international community, including China—the patron of the Khmer Rouge—has an obligation to prevent a revival of "policies and practices of the recent past"—a UN euphemism for the genocide in Cambodia during 1975-78 when the country was under the rule of terror of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge.

The improving situation in the Cambodian conflict reduces the threat to Thai national security, although the burden of shouldering Khmer refugees and displaced persons has remained heavy. Thailand has also improved relations with Laos and Vietnam to the extent that a border battle with Laos (like that in the Ban Romklao incident in 1987-88) or with Vietnam (like that in the Chong Bok incident in 1986) is now very unlikely.

Last week, Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was in Bangkok to woo foreign investors to Vietnam by assuring them that Vietnam is now more interested in making ends meet at home and improving the standard of living of its people than exporting revolution or communist ideology.

In Thailand, the government's ideological struggle with the communists is over. The Thai communists have ceased their armed insurgency. Their senior leaders have either surrendered and accepted government amnesty or been arrested. Neither Vietnam nor China has shown any interest in reactivating the dormant Thai communist movement. The active economic reforms in the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam, are evidence enough that the centrally-planned economic model of the communists is a failure; communism thus has little or no mass appeal in Thailand.

One looming threat to Thai national security, however, is the serious inequity in income distribution. While Thai economy has been growing rapidly, the rich tend to get richer; the poor, poorer. The Chatchai administration hopes that the growing Thai economy will create a larger economic pie from which everyone, including the poor, can get a larger slice. But the Thai economic growth depends very much on its export performance. And the US is one of the most important markets for Thai exports.

The Cold War is over and thus there is no need for the US to harp on the merit of US military protection and nuclear deterrence in maintaining peace and security in this region. The US military might cannot help the poor Thai improve their quality of life. Vice President Quayle should, therefore, minimize the security rhetoric and concentrate instead on how to assist Thailand in economic development.

Thailand is among the 34 countries cited by the USTR [U.S. Trade Representative] for engaging in "unfair trade practices." Thai officials have been lobbying and negotiating in Washington to convince the American private sector and the Bush administration that remedies are forthcoming in Thailand, especially with regard to the protection of US pharmaceutical patents.

Despite all the Thai government claims about Thailand's becoming a newly-industrializing country, the fact is that a large majority of the Thai people are still very poor. The minimum wage for a day of 8 to 9 hours of labour in Bangkok is only Bt [baht] 78 or slightly over \$3. Worse still, a large number of workers also do not receive any welfare benefits (the social welfare insurance legislation is still pending in Parliament); the workers can die but they cannot afford to get sick.

The US has long been recognized by the Thai people as a wealthy friend and powerful ally of Thailand. The US is thus expected to be more generous and patient toward Thailand and to help Thailand without demanding anything in return.

On its part, Thailand realizes its has a role to play as a responsible member of the world community. But it needs some more time to remedy all of its shortcomings because the country's flourishing democracy is still beset with internal problems. Thailand needs a few more years of economic growth and prosperity to set its political house in order and improve the quality of life of the majority of the people.

A sudden economic disruption now—such as a US retaliation against Thailand under the Section 301—and coupled with its accompanying negative psychological impact on the Thai morale, could seriously undermine the Thai political stability.

Therefore, helping Thailand to stand on its own feet economically is the best security arrangement the US can make for Thailand. If Vice President Quayle leaves Thailand with this insight, his trip here would not be in vain.

Quayle Arrives for Visit

BK0305131989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 3 May 89

[Recorded report on U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's arrival by Public Relations Department correspondent Thanit Chindawan from the Air Force Headquarters Airport]

[Text] Thailand has been honored by official visits from several foreign leaders during this period. Official talks were held during their visits, and our country has achieved success from these visits. Today, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and other senior government officials went to the Air Force Headquarters Airport at Don Muang to welcome U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife, who arrived for a 2-day official visit, from 3 to 4 May.

When the plane from the United States of America landed in front of the Air Force Headquarters at 1135, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun proceeded to the foot of the ramp to welcome the U.S. vice president. After presenting a garland of flowers and having a brief talk with the U.S. vice president, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun escorted U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle to the welcoming platform to acknowledge a salute from the honor guard. After standing on the welcoming platform, the Air Force band played the U.S. national anthem and fired a 21-gun salute to welcome the U.S. vice president and his wife and delegation. After that, the Thai national anthem was played. This is the welcoming ceremony for important foreign guests when they arrive for official visits to Thailand.

After the playing of the national anthems, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun escorted the U.S. vice president to inspect the honor guard.

As for the U.S. vice president's schedule: At 1315, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will host a luncheon in his honor. At 1645, the U.S. vice president and his wife will call on the speaker of the House of Representatives and acting parliament president at the Anantasamakhom Throne Hall. At 1730, the U.S. vice president will call on and hold official talks with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House.

Discusses Issues With Chatchai

BK0305145189 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] At 1730 today at Government House, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan received U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, who is on an official visit to Thailand as a guest of the Thai Government. During the meeting, both sides discussed official issues of bilateral relations between Thailand and the United States. Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi were also present at the meeting. After the meeting, Prime Minister's Office spokesman Suwit Yotmani reported on the results of the talks, which are summarized as follows:

Both sides are pleased about the visit by the U.S. vice president because Thailand and the United States have long-standing good relations, especially in narcotics suppression and military cooperation. The U.S. side praised the fact that Thailand's economy has become more stable and believed that the Thai economy will gradually improve in the future because Thailand has implemented a free economic policy.

On the Thai side, the prime minister pointed out that at present, there is a large volume of bilateral trade between Thailand and the United States, and that joint investment is also very high. At the same time, he asked the U.S. vice president to invite U.S. businessmen to invest more in Thailand in view of the fact that Thailand can serve as a gateway for trade with up to 10 countries in ASEAN and the Indochinese region.

In addition, they also discussed the intellectual property issue. The United States expressed satisfaction with the progress at the latest meeting in Washington. It is hoped that both sides will have a better understanding on the issue. They also expressed the desire to solve the problem as soon as possible.

After that, they discussed the Cambodian issue in order to bring peace to this region. The United States wanted to know what Thailand has already done. The prime minister explained Thailand's role in joining efforts to solve the Cambodian problem in the past. He stressed that Thailand is a frontline country that has received the greatest impact from the problem. So, it has to implement a policy to exist with its neighboring country peacefully.

This evening, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, his wife and delegation proceeded to the Anatasamakhom Throne Hall to call on House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong to exchange views and seek cooperation between the legislative branches of the two countries. Both sides exchanged views in a cordial atmosphere.

U.S. Stance on Cambodian Issue Viewed BK0305010989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Quayle Must Accept Khmer Facts of Life"]

[Text] The US vice president, Dan Quayle, who arrives today, appears rather eager to be a player in the Kampuchea equation. Or perhaps it's the Bush administration that Mr Quayle is representing that wants its voice to be heard in the current round of Khmer peace talks. In either case, Washington's on-the-spot interest is commendable, although the Americans may want to look a little closer at the details of the matter.

Mr Quayle, before leaving Jakarta yesterday, had strong words on the Kampuchean issue in a meeting with reporters. Rejecting any role for the Khmer Rouge in the pacification of Kampuchea, Mr Quayle said: "We do not believe the Khmer Rouge offers anything except what they offered in the past, and that was mass murder." The vice president went on to say that the Bush Administration might supply military aid to Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who so far has received only "humanitarian aid" from the US. This, Mr Quayle argued, would give non-communist resistance factions more leverage in dealing with the Vietnamese-backed government of Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen.

If this in itself wasn't sufficient food for thought, Mr Quayle also said that even if the US decided to start arming Sihanouk's supporters, it may not say so publicly. "If we decide to go ahead with it, the options are covert or overt," the vice president said. "Obviously if we choose to do it in a discreet way there should not be a public announcement."

Obviously? Is Mr Quayle, like his boss, so adamant in his belief that the Cold War is alive and well? Or perhaps he hasn't seen that the Kampuchean problem has in recent months shown signs of possibly not-so-distant resolution. To be sure, it is not yet time for the popping of champagne corks, but nevertheless there have been positive signs from all sides of the Kampuchean tangle. That advance, it would seem, is cause for overt (and peaceful) encouragement, not covert (and lethal) assistance.

It is easy for Mr Quayle, and Washington, to call from afar for the exclusion of the Khmer Rouge. From a closer vantage point, it is a simple fact that, like it or not, the Khmer Rouge remain a significant player in Kampuchea. They cannot be wished away and they will not disappear of their own accord. Any realistic approach to bringing peace to Kampuchea must accommodate the matter of the Khmer Rouge being the best-armed, best organised faction of the Khmer resistance.

If Mr Quayle is sincerely determined to help end this long struggle, he might return home with some fresh initiatives for his direction-seeking superior. The US could be influential in urging Moscow to apply more pressure on the Vietnamese to leave Kampuchea alone. Similarly, Washington could use its friendly ties with Beijing to urge the Chinese to cut off military supplies to the Khmer Rouge. Those directly involved in the dispute are at this moment hashing out their differences in Jakarta. The US could be more active in dealing with those indirectly involved in the conflict.

Hopefully Mr Quayle's talks with political and military leaders in this country will lead him to understand that the Kampuchean problem is not so easily grasped as saying that one side is good and one side is bad. The situation is more complex than that. If Mr Quayle can report just that much to the US president, then he will have proved himself a worthy emissary of his government.

Officials Return From U.S., Report on Talks BK0305022589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 89 p 3

[Text] Thailand needs more time to consider market access for United States cigarettes amid public antismoking sentiment, a government source said last night.

The source, a member of Commerce permanent secretary Phatchara Itsarasena's team which returned from the US last night after talks on pharmaceutical patents and other issues, said Thailand had proposed the cigarette issue be settled at "government level".

Mr Phatchara's team, he said, told US officials the American tobacco lobby had included a number of inaccuracies in its petition against the import ban and that Thailand proposed talks resume after the administration receives the petition.

The Thai negotiators also said Thailand was considering the demand but could not open itself to foreign cigarettes at the moment due to hostile reactions from various public groups, he said.

Thailand is not placed high on the list of countries with unfair trade practices, the source said, citing the National Trade Estimates list by the US Trade Representative.

He said the estimate of losses to the US because of inadequate intellectual property rights protection in Thailand amounts to \$30 million, which is relatively low compared to those from other countries whose figures fall between \$80-\$100 million

Meanwhile, Mr Phatchara said the atmosphere at the negotiations was generally better as a result of intense lobbying on the international politics front by Foreign permanent secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and Maj-Gen Chaowalit Yotmani, secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

On the pharmaceutical patents issue, the source said Thailand had convinced the US the two-year interim protection offer was the best that could be made.

Previously, Thailand had insisted bio-equivalency tests be conducted by manufacturers here and it would offer an 18-month interim protection for the period the bio-equivalency tests would take.

Thailand asked for two years after the GATT talks for amendment of the patent law.

The source said Thailand has agreed to be flexible in terms of implementation, and will accept bio-equivalency test documents conducted in the US.

Article Urges U.S. To Adjust Indochina Stance BK0305135789 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 May 89 p 9

[Article by Anek Phomwongseni of Chulalongkon University's Asian Study Institute: "Adjustment of the U.S. Attitude Toward the Indochinese Region"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's tour of friendly ASEAN countries and Australia from 25 April to 24 May [date as published] is considered very important for the changing international political and economic situation in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. Government under George Bush should adjust its attitude toward this region on issues ranging from the Indochinese countries' move to seek a solution to the Cambodian conflict to the formation of an Asia-Pacific cooperation forum and the upcoming Sino-Soviet summit. The United States should adopt new policies and actions toward this region.

The United States probably sees that two superpowers— China and the Soviet Union—have played active roles and made diplomatic moves in this region.

Meanwhile, Thailand, an important ally of the United States in Southeast Asia, has adjusted its policy toward Indochina to help rapidly reduce the tension in this region.

It can be noted that U.S. policies from President Reagan's government to President Bush's government in the past 3 to 4 months seem to ignore the changes in the Indochinese situation.

Those U.S. le who have a role in foreign policy decision making should follow the movement concerning the Vietnamese plan to withdraw about 80,000 troops from Cambodia by September of this year.

During President Reagan's period, U.S. foreign policy toward Indochina negated an improvement of diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam as long as Vietnam did not withdraw its troops from Cambodia. At the same time, the United States cooperated with ASEAN, China, and other far eastern countries in staging an economic and political boycott of Vietnam.

However, the United States still has to make contact with Vietnam in searching for over 2,000 American soldiers missing in action during the Indochinese war.

When the Thai and Singapore Governments moved to adjust their economic relations with Vietnam, the Chinese Government began talks with Vietnam on normalizing relations. At the same time, Japan began to seek a market in Indochina. All this made Vietnam move out of the political and economic isolation caused by its occupation of Cambodia since 1978.

However, some groups of U.S. leaders do not have the attitude of ignoring an improvement of U.S. relations with Vietnam. Some U.S. congressmen even asked their government to set up a representative office in Vietnam under the patronage of a third country friendly to both the United States and Vietnam.

It can be noted that the United States—like the Western European countries, which still have no reaction on this issue—has tried to adjust its attitude following Australia and other countries in the Asian region.

The adjustment of the U.S. attitude toward Indochina will be a great challenge for the foreign affairs efforts of the Bush government, especially concerning U.S. policy on Southeast Asia.

For the new U.S. attitude on Vietnam, the United States, as a superpower, can call the shots or make a proposal to Vietnam without any difficulty. The United States may set conditions for normalizing its relations with Vietnam, following the U.S. congressmen's suggestion to set up a U.S. representative office first and maybe establish diplomatic relations after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

At the same time, the United States may cooperate with some friendly countries in Asia that have economic power in helping Vietnam restore its country. Moreover, the United States, since it has a broad, international political role, may propose the holding of a meeting on the future of Cambodia, formation of a government for Cambodia, and establishment of peace in Cambodia after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

The other role that the United States can play is to join in sending peacekeeping forces to observe the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. However, the Americans would probably not be willing to let their soldiers step on Indochinese soil again.

It can be noted that the United States, as a world superpower, is finding ways to adjust itself and its attitude amidst the changes in Indochina. Vice President Dan Quayle's talks with the leaders of some ASEAN nations—Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand, as well as Australia—will help the U.S. Government see the trend correctly in reviewing its policy toward the Indochinese problem and take up its new position in playing a role to establish peace in Indochina, which may occur in the near future.

Minister Discusses Trade With Indochina States BK0105020589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 89 p 13

[Text] The Commerce Ministry will follow the Government line on trade and economic ties with Indochina, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said at the weekend.

Dr Subin's comments were in response to the rising interest among private companies wishing to take advantage of the opening up of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

He said the ministry would take steps after the Foreign Ministry officially formalised politicial ties with these countries, just as with Laos where trade only began after official visits to Vientiane by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

He said the ministry had no objection to private companies visiting and investing in these countries, adding a mission by the Board of Trade, Federation of Thai Industries and Thai Bankers' Association plans to visit Vietnam at the end of this month.

Nevertheless, he said he was concerned that opportunists may create problems and a negative attitude among the Vietnamese and this could damage future trade and economic ties between the two countries.

To prevent this, he said the ministry required all Thai companies wishing to do business in Indochina to register first with the ministry and provide information such as their names and financial situations.

Wan Chansu Elected New Senate President BK0305080589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] At 0935 this morning at the National Assembly, the first Senate meeting of the annual parliamentary session convened. The meeting was temporarily chaired by Bunchana Atthakon, the oldest member of the Senate. After reports on various issues and the oath-taking ceremony by the newly appointed senators, the election of the Senate president took place. Wan Chansu was unanimously elected, since the only other nominee, Prasit Kanchanawat, withdrew his candidacy. General Phisit Hemabut and Bunchana Atthakon were elected the first and second vice presidents of the Senate, respectively. The meeting adjourned at 1000.

The new Senate president, who will also automatically become president of the Parliament, told reporters after the meeting that he is willing to coordinate with all sides for the efficiency of parliamentary operations, which will benefit the country and the people. He added that he will place emphasis on developing the parliamentary working system in such a way that work can be carried out more efficiently and speedily. He said he is ready to cooperate with all parties for the sake of public benefit. To maintain political etiquette, he said he had already resigned from all business posts.

# Vietnam

# Nguyen Co Thach Discusses 'Final Pullout'

**Announces Start** 

BK0305053489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 3 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Wednesday that Hanoi's forces had started their final pullout from Cambodia.

"We have started to withdraw, as heavy weapons must be pulled out before the rainy season begins," Mr. Thach told reporters on leaving here to return to Hanoi.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 10 years ago to overthrow a Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

In an announcement April 5, Vietnam said all its remaining forces would be out of Cambodia by the end of September.

Mr. Thach said that Hanoi had presently about 40,000 light infantry troops left in Cambodia, down from more than 200,000 when it invaded the country.

The rainy season is to begin in Cambodia in the next weeks.

U.S. officials have said that Vietnam still has up to 70,000 troops in Cambodia, while a guerrilla alliance fighting Hanoi's forces and their Cambodian allies has said that there are between 100,000 and 110,000.

### Discusses Control Mechanism

BK0305090989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 3 May 89

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 3 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Wednesday [3 May] that Hanoi's forces had started their final pullout from Cambodia. If there was a hitch in negotiating an international force to police the withdrawal Mr Thach said "all countries" would be welcome to monitor the troop pullout. [passage omitted]

Mr. Thach said before leaving for Hanoi that he was "very optimistic" on the outcome of talks which opened Tuesday in Jakarta between Cambodia's Hanoi-backed Prime Minister Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

On failure to agree an international control mechanism (ICM) to monitor the pullout, Mr. Thach said: "If we can get no agreement on an ICM, we will invite all countries who want to control the withdrawal to come to Cambodia to watch it." [passage omitted]

He said the ICM should be "a watchdog that could have many teeth" adding however that its members could only be equipped with light arms for self-defense as they were not to be engaged in fighting.

Turning to next week's talks in Beijing between senior Chinese and Vietnamese officials, Mr. Thach said that he wanted to know whether China, a supporter of Prince Sihanouk's line in the past, was now prepared to accept the prince's apparent readiness to compromise.

"The ground is shifting. Everyone must move," Mr. Thach said.

Vietnam's First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Nho Dinh Liem is travelling shortly to Beijing for talks with Chinese counterpart Liu Shuqing. Mr. Liu and Mr. Liem met in the Chinese capital in January.

Mr. Thach said that Mr. Liem would pass through Bangkok on his way to Beijing on Saturday for talks with Mr. Liu from May 8-10. Mr. Liem will then visit the southeastern Chinese city of Guangzhou and Hong Kong before returning home May 15, Mr. Thach said.

Mr. Thach said he had no plans to travel before a visit to France in late June at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

France will also host another round of meetings between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen at the end of July, followed [as received] a round table gathering of all four Cambodian warring factions.

### Continuation of CPV CC 6th Plenum Resolution

### Part 6

BK2904062589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Part 6 of Resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Sixth Plenum held 20-29 March, on "Vigorously Accelerating Foreign Economic Activities;" Parts 1-5 were published in the 28 April East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The effectiveness of foreign economic activities must be reflected by the extent of contributions to implementing the socioeconomic targets in the country. Foreign economic activities in the 3 coming years must concentrate on meeting major requirements: quickly increase foreign exchange procurement and vigorously attract foreign investments and technological advances to effectively develop the national economy. Along with vigorously accelerating export and developing tourism, we should effectively expand the export of labor and scientific and technical cadres, and correct irrationalities in labor contracts with various countries to satisfactorily ensure the interests of our workers and state.

The forms of foreign economic activities must be multifarious and fruitful, with emphasis placed on those sectors and activities that can bring about quick results. The guideline for expanding foreign economic relations is to primarily pay attention to developing the relations of labor division and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Cambodia, with CEMA, and with other socialist countries. At the same time, we should strive to expand foreign economic and technological relations with other countries in the world, especially India, paying due attention to the countries in our region. We should encourage and create favorable conditions for overseas Vietnamese to invest in and contribute to national construction under many forms.

In economic relations with socialist countries, we must renew our working procedures to ensure effectiveness in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and we must overcome the sense of dependence on others.

We must urgently renew the foreign economic system and other related domains of work such as finance, banking, customs and interior affairs, among which the primary problem is to renovate the management mechanism of units manufacturing export goods and dealing in exports and imports. We must expeditiously synchronize systems and policies to implement the promulgated investment law.

Specific policies and stipulations on foreign economic activities must be sufficiently attractive and must create favorable conditions in terms of business environment; entry and exit visas; information and communication; food and lodging services; and movement for foreigners and overseas Vietnamese who enter Vietnam for business investment or sightseeing tours and visits to their relatives; and for Vietnamese to go abroad to get in touch with foreign markets, learn new technology, sightsee, or work for a living.

At the same time, there must be positive and appropriate measures to firmly defend national security. It is necessary to stipulate principles and policies for economic units getting foreign loans to ensure effective use of funds and debt-paying potential. We should urgently study and experimentally implement projects in some localities to draw upon experience and create conditions for expanding the construction of export-processing and exclusive economic areas.

We must definitively shift export-import operations to cost-accounting business on the basis of unified and flexible rates of exchange that take shape according to the business system.

We must do away with the practice of fixing exchange rates for settling intramural accounts and get rid of subsidies to compensate for losses in export and import business. State economic organizations must quickly and frankly settle all old debts to export-manufacturing installations and institute policies to guarantee the interests of those installations turning out exports, especially exports to area number one [not further specified].

Foreign trade banks will trade foreign currencies with all necessary economic components and with foreigners. Taxation policies must truly stimulate the development of foreign economic activities and encourage exportmanufacturing installations to enhance the quality of products and seek long-term stabilized markets for high effectiveness.

We must intensify unified and close state management control over all foreign economic operations by laws and policies. The state must well manage the use of foreign exchange, especially with the strong currencies; reorganize the network of export-import business at both central and local levels along the line of vigorously reducing unnecessary intermediary links; and rearrange the barter of goods in border areas.

If the export-manufacturing installations of various economic components possess the state-prescribed conditions, they are authorized to maintain direct relations with customers abroad on the strength of abiding by state law and control. We should develop the organization of trade unions or associations in the field of foreign

economic relations; do away with the state of monopolistic control denoting authoritarianism in the production and business of exports and imports; urgently perfect the organization of investment services; closely guide and administer the signing of economic contracts with foreign countries; expeditiously train, foster, place, and properly employ competent and responsible cadres in foreign economic fields.

### Part 7

BK2904133589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Part 7 of resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Sixth Plenum held 20-29 March]

[Text] We must concentrate on solving urgent problems concerning the social welfare policy in conformity with the renovation of various economic policies. Objectives to be achieved in solving various urgent problems concerning social welfare policies in the years to come consist of renovating the ways of examining and solving various social welfare problems along the direction of ensuring the uniformity and harmony between economic and social welfare policies.

The encouragement of various economic components to develop production and business requires that we achieve social justice from a new viewpoint and overcome those tendencies that favor total egalitarianism.

In the rural areas, along with applying various forms of giving out contracts and organizing bids and encouraging efforts to achieve prosperity through legal means, we must constantly improve the sense and develop various forms of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance among people of the same neighborhood and increase the activities of various social and charity organizations which care for the families of war invalids and fallen heroes and for those entitled to other social welfare benefits.

Allowing economic competition must go together with developing various forms of economic cooperation and integration. The state must care for the well-being of the entire society in an increasingly better manner. However, we need to attain a rational level between the direct distribution of income and the system of distribution through social welfare funds. In the matter of direct income distribution, we must take into account the expenditure requirements of the laboring people for disease treatment, education, and housing. In the matter of free-of-charge welfare, we must weigh between conditions and efficiency in such a way as to suit the specific situation in our country.

In the economic domain, we must ensure the principle of distribution according to the results of production and business and the labor output of each unit and each laborer. The distribution of income and the setting up of a welfare fund shall be decided by economic units on the principle of ensuring self financing on the basis of complying with general regulations of the state.

As for the operating funds of various training, educational, and public health organizations, and of the the majority of scientific and technical organs, and social organizations, we must gradually switch from relying entirely on the source of state supply to the system of relying on other sources of supply such as collecting tuition fees for general schools, collecting service charges from production and business organizations belonging to various economic components for contracted research and training projects by universities and vocational training schools, collecting hospital fees, service and support service charges by public health organizations, and collecting contributions from association members and collecting relief aid, both from inside and outside the country, by social organizations.

Although the part invested by the state in these activities is increasing, it is mainly reserved for building material and technical bases and for carrying out various necessary priority policies such as those for mountain regions.

We must strive to gradually set up the system of social security with contributions made by the people and the insurance funds for retirees with premiums withheld from the salaries of workers and civil servants or collected from other kinds of laboring people. These funds must be managed and computed separately from the budget.

We must develop various forms of services such as offering property, crop, traffic accident, and life insurance.

The Political Bureau must come up with a comprehensive resolution on the social welfare policy. As an immediate task, it must concentrate on solving a number of major problems regarding the social welfare policy:

A. Wages and income: Promptly do away with the state of wages being too meagre to subsist and income disparity being irrational as this will cause instability and discontent in society. It is our immediate objective to stabilize and gradually increase take-home pay, paying wages on schedule, monetarizing wages, including all labor expenses in production costs, supplementing and promptly revising those points which are irrational in the existing wage system, and urgently preparing conditions for basically renovating the wage system. We must consider promulgating a law on income tax.

It is necessary for the production and business sector to extensively apply the method of paying wages according to end products. After having deducted all expenses for materials and the part reserved for state budget and bank interests from its gross revenue, an enterprise can use the remainder to pay wages and bolster other funds. We must ensure that wages are actually and punctually paid to cadres and personnel of the administrative sector and retirees. On the basis of rationally determining the organizational structure, we should apply the system of fixing the quotas of wage funds and administrative expenses for each organ.

It is necessary to shift such professional organs as hospitals, schools, scientific and technical research centers, and culture and art establishments to a mechanism in which they have to pay for their own expenses step by step and in part. It is also necessary to stipulate the system of revenue, rationally use revenues derived from school and hospital fees, and increase state budgetary spending on education and public health in mountainous regions.

With regard to the armed forces, we must see to it that they are supplied with materials in accordance with the prescribed standards, quantities, and quality and that these materials are delivered on schedule and to the right places. We must also ensure their practical wages, adjust or amend a number of policies toward officers on active duty, and reexamine the system of subvention to create additional conditions for discharged officers to start a new life.

In policies on employment, we must give priority to discharged soldiers while applying suitable mechanisms and organizational forms to enable the army to engage effectively in economic work, thus creating additional sources of income to improve the living conditions of troops.

It is necessary to protect all legal sources of income and encourage every person to get rich through honest means while resolutely dealing with cases involving illegal business activities. It is also necessary to adjust tax policies in the direction of encouraging all economic components to expand production and business and rationally regulating the standards of income.

Favorable conditions should be created for retirees and recipients of social welfare subvention to develop the family economy. Apart from budgetary spending, policies should be formulated to encourage the entire society to make contributions to the funds reserved for war invalids, fallen combatants' families, and those having rendered services to the revolution. Efforts should also be made to develop various forms of mutual assistance in support of helpless persons and needy families.

B. Renovate concepts concerning employment and the mechanism of settling the employment problem along the line of multifying the forms of employment and income and on the basis of the ability to draw laborers by all economic components.

We should promote various service activities concerning vocational training, job recommendation, and production and business organization guidance to enable laborers to take the initiative and enjoy convenience in undergoing vocational training, changing professions, seeking employment, or creating jobs for themselves.

The settlement of the employment problem must be carried out in combination with the implementation of the three economic programs, with emphasis on the comprehensive development of the rural economy as well as on the development of external economic relations.

In the immediate future, we must combine the settlement of the employment problem on the spot—which is the main task—with the redistribution of labor in accordance with each region. It is also necessary to amend policies and regulate organizational and managerial work to effectively expand labor cooperation in foreign countries in accordance with accounting and business methods.

Measures should be studied for the use of the number of surplus laborers at various organs and enterprises, especially those with a technical background. Policies should also be adopted to provide financial assistance to this number of surplus laborers so that they can create jobs and income.

It is also necessary to quickly promulgate regulations on labor contracts among various economic components, establish and strictly apply a system for labor safety, intensify inspection work, and deal with various cases of violation.

### Part 8

BK0105025589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Part 8 of Resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Sixth Plenum held 20-28 March]

[Text] To overcome the serious consequences of population growth, we must resolutely and uniformly apply the system of educational, economic, administrative, and scientific-technical measures and ensure sufficient expenses, facilities, and cadres to step up the movement for family planning, striving to reduce the population growth rate.

Reducing the population growth rate is a strategic task. All party committee and administrative echelons and mass organizations from central to grass-roots levels must consider this an urgent and endless task in their operating programs. They must also consolidate population organs and intensify their activities and work related to family planning.

D. [as heard] Education work should be focused on gradually stabilizing the educational situation and improving training quality and efficiency.

With regard to general education, additional investment is needed in order to help stamp out illiteracy and popularize level-one education. Meanwhile, efforts should be concentrated on satisfactorily fostering comprehensive education at level-one and grade 1 schools.

We must complete the recapitulation of the process of education reform in order to continue making an adjustment with the aim of training youths and teenagers into a new type of socialist man along the line of personifying Vietnamese laborers with national cultural characteristics, dynamism, creativity, and a determination to advance their country as well as with ethical quality and essential professional ability to meet the new requirements of the multicomponent socialist commodity economy.

Efforts should be made to diversify various types of schools and forms of training and enforce state regulations on establishing nonstate or private schools along the line in which the educational and training system must basically be developed with state investment to encourage the establishment of nonstate or private schools of handicrafts and fine arts. Permission should also be given to the establishment of a number of nonstate level-two and level-three schools and non-private level-two and level-three schools.

In case its budget is incapable of meeting the investment need, the state should exert rigorous control over all teaching and examination contents and programs and the selection of teachers who are endowed with professional qualifications and ethical quality for various nonstate general schools.

It is necessary to establish a number of schools for talented youths and teenagers with special investment, further expand the network of schools for crippled children and ethnic minority children, and extensively apply various forms of recommending professions to youths. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to training a contingent of skilled technical workers, reorganizing various types of long-term training, rationally arranging the networks of colleges and vocational schools, and developing all work-study schools.

Efforts must be made to improve training quality, especially practical ability; modify the evaluation system of examinations; reorganize work related to enrolling students at various levels and grades; renovate educational management; expand the right to take the initiative of schools; and carry out the decentralization of management among localities to enable them to step up educational development and cover part of educational expenses by themselves.

In caring for teachers' livelihood and teaching conditions, the state should allot a proper proportion of its budget to educational work, institutionalize investment from other sources, give priority to investing in educational development in remote mountainous and rural areas, study and determine the rates of school fees and state budgetary subsidy for every level and every branch of education in accordance with each region, and formulate policies on granting scholarship to and encouraging outstanding students.

A. [as heard] With regard to healthcare, on the basis of mobilizing the broad participation of all social forces, it is necessary to renovate the organizational system and management mechanism, vigorously advance work related to healthcare along the line of phylactic hygiene, combine folk medicine with modern medicine, intensify activities related to basic healthcare and mother-and-child care, expand the sports and physical education movement among the people, especially youths, teenagers, and students.

It is also necessary to work out a general plan for consolidating the networks of public health, especially fundamental health in mountainous provinces; improve the quality of all state medical establishments; and expand various forms of collective and private health services.

To implement the collection of hospital fees, it is necessary to formulate a policy on providing direct aid to those who are entitled and need it. We must quickly shift the installation of pharmaceutical and public health equipment to a business accounting system, quickly establish an antibiotic medicine industry; develop the planting, rearing, and processing of pharmaceutical substances; rely on the exports of pharmaceutical products to partially settle expenses incurred by the requirement of new imports; strive to meet the minimum requirements for general medicines and help prevent the people from dangerous epidemics.

We must establish social organizations in accordance with the principle of self-governing to guide and develop sport and physical education activities of the masses.

We must establish and develop socialist democracy, renovate organizations and ways to carry out activities of the political system. The building of socialism and changing in various aspects of the social life are demanding for a fundamental renovation in organization and activities of the political system in order to enhance the quality of party leadership, strengthen efficacy of state management, broaden democracy, develop the positive role and creative capability of the people, effectively stop bureaucratism, and establish a combine moving force for the society. This is a basic and urgent task.

Detail in renovating the organization and activities of the political system and the building and developing of socialist democracy covers many aspects which are closely related to one another. It is most important to strive to resolve the following main issues:

A. Broaden democracy in all aspects of social life, and develop the people's right to collective mastery. In the political field, we must, first of all, ensure democracy in social activities as well as in election, running for election, selection of cadres, and in issuing and implementing decisions of the party and state agencies and social organizations, while ensuring the exercise of the citizens' rights and obligations.

In the economic field, we must broaden the autonomy right of production, business, and service establishments; develop the worker's right to mastery; correctly carry out the policy on multicomponent economy, create conditions for various economic components to develop in compliance with the law and the socialist orbit.

In the field of culture, literature, and art, we must formulate policy and system to develop the intelligence and skills of the people, writers, and artists for the building of the socialist culture bearing profound national essence; gradually meet the people's requirement in culture; ensure freedom in writing and criticism; enhance the citizen's responsibility of artists.

In the ideological field, we must implement the people's right to receive information, broaden information work, carry out two-way information services, and exercise the rights to express and debate ideas in a frank manner. Information must be accurate and carried out with specific aims; debate must be conducted in a constructive spirit while protecting national secrecy.

In the process of broadening democracy, we have to struggle to overcome acts of violating the people's democratic rights while striving to prevent and overcome the tendencies of formalistic, extremist, and bourgeois democracy. We must be alert to fight against forces that take advantage of the broadening of democracy to oppose our regime, reject pluralism, listen to broad ideas of the people while being able to distinguish correct ideas from the erroneous ones in order to accept only the former. The people must control the party and state while striving to control themselves in carrying out the party and state policies and positions.

The building of socialist democracy is aimed at developing the human factor, the optimal consciousness and great creativity of all the people strata in the cause of building and protecting the new society, at gradually strengthening the people's rights to collective mastery and creating conditions for the people to improve their material and spiritual life to develop comprehensively, and at training and fostering them to become new socialist men.

B. Build and perfect step by step the system of state policies and law and strengthen the socialist legal system: The renovation process and the need to broaden democracy in all areas of social life require that we urgently renovate the system of state policies and law and strengthen the socialist legal system. As an immediate step, it is necessary to review the legal documents currently in force, including the Constitution; make the necessary supplementations and revisions in the spirit of renovation; and promulgate a number of new laws to guarantee observance of the citizens' rights and obligations in accordance with our country's socioeconomic conditions. All citizens, regardless of their positions. have the obligation to live and work in accordance with the law. We must actively disseminate and popularize the law among the people and lead the effective implementation of policies, laws, statutes, and regulations. Due and prompt punishment must be meted out against acts that violate the law and weaken and undermine socialist democracy. It is necessary to reorganize the study of policies and the law; promptly promulgate legal documents, especially economic ones, to ensure broad participation by organizations and forces, and enhance the accuracy and scientific character of the law.

C. Clearly determine functions and tasks and, on that basis, renovate the organizational and operational mode of the party, the state, and the mass organizations: Regarding the party, party leadership is the factor deciding all successes of our country's renovation process. Therefore, the party must renovate its leadership's substance and mode. The party leads through the establishment of platforms, strategic lines, and basic goals of the revolution; it formulates major orientations, viewpoints, and policies concerning domestic and foreign affairs; and sets the orientations for activities of the state and the entire people. The party controls the implementation of lines, viewpoints, and policies; and through control and review of realities, it will continue to supplement and perfect these lines and policies and promptly correct and readjust viewpoints that do not conform to realities and acts that contradict party lines and policies.

The party leads, develops, and carries out cadre planning, assigns cadres to its various organs, and groom cadres and recommends them for key leading positions in the state and mass organizations. The party provides close leadership over cadre work performed by the state, but it respects state procedures for the recruitment, assignment, and dismissal of cadres. The party operates within the framework of the law and in strict accordance with the law. It is necessary to note that the party is an organ of leadership rather than one of management. To renovate the party's leadership actually means to enhance the quality and efficacy of leadership to make it compatible with the requirements of the revolution.

To meet the aforementioned requirements we must renovate and strengthen the party apparatus organizationally from top to bottom, from the central to grassroots level. At the central level, the Political Bureau must be consolidated, and the functions and work methods of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat further clarified. The working apparatus of the party Central Committee, namely its various departments and offices, must be rationally streamlined. Cadres of the various departments must be highly qualified and capable of studying various issues, recommending lines and policies, and controlling the implementation of these lines and policies. It is necessary to dissolve departments and organs whose functions and tasks duplicate one another or those of the state machinery. In the various localities, party committee echelons must be streamlined all the more organizationally to suit the functions and mode of leadership of the party; they do not necesarily need an apparatus like the one at the central level.

We must revise and supplement some rules on party organization and activities, renovate workstyle, develop internal democracy, correctly carry out the principle of democratic centralism, ensure equality and frankness in discussions and debates, and attentively hear and respect different opinions. Once a decision has been made collectively, it must be scrupulously implemented. Party discipline must be firmly upheld, and self-criticism and criticism carried out on a regular basis.

Regarding the state apparatus, the socialist state is the people's organization of centralized power and represents the people's will, aspirations, and interests. The state must correctly exert its authority, manage all aspects of society's activities by means of legislation and in accordance with the party's line and policies. We must make an effort to ensure that in the next 3 years the state will make great strides in improving its managerial and administrative capabilities and will operate in a dynamic and effective fashion. We must radically renovate the elective organs' organization and activities to enable the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels to act truly as the people's organs of power and to operate effectively under the party leadership.

The functions and power of the administrative managerial system must be correctly implemented at all levels. In the economic field, the function of state management in economy must be clearly distinguished from the management of production and business organizations. The state exercises its economic management function by means of legislation and through the system of policies and regulations. It manages macroeconomic relations and shall not handle jobs that fall under the autonomy of the economic units.

We must renovate the Council of Ministers' organizational and operational procedures, and see to it that the Council of Ministers correctly exercises its collective functions and power while developing the responsibilities and power of the Council of Ministers chairman and of each of its members. We must rationally reorganize cadres, the state commissions, and the general departments to make them compact by abolishing all unnecessary intermediary components. We must clearly distinguish between the state managerial organs and economic-technical organizations to ensure that the former shall correctly discharge their functions of conducting research and ruling on problems relating to legislation, policies, programs, and plans so as to administer state management in the socioeconiomic field at the macro level and to carry out state inspection of and control over socioeconomic activities. We must revise the organizational structure, operational procedures, and work system of the people's committees at all levels.

We must clarify and renovate some aspects of the functions, tasks, and organization of the judiciary system, the courts of law, and the organs of control. We must respect the courts' independence in their adjudicative activities and to ensure that arrests, detention, trials, and execution of sentences are done strictly, justly, and according to the law.

The strengthening of the organization of state management organs must be prompted by requirements, the objects of management, the level of development of the productive forces, and the standard of the cadre contingent, and must be closely linked with the rational assignment and organization of cadres. It is necessary to avoid reorganizing the apparatus in a simplistic, mechanical, and formalistic manner.

Concerning the mass organizations, through broad mass education, organization, and motivation, the mass organizations shall act as representatives of the mastery of the people of all strata and effectively assist and support the party's activities and the state's managerial work. Party committee echelons must renovate their leadership over the mass organizations and creating every condition for each mass organization bring into full play its initiative and creativity in its activities. The party leads and respects the mass organizations' organizational independence.

With their function of motivating and organizing the masses, the mass organizations must renovate their operational procedures to suit the party's and state's new policies and to maintain close contact with the masses and their members. The contents and forms of mass motivation work must be closely linked with the aspirations, interests, and living conditions of members of the mass organizations. Each mass organization's apparatus organization must be compact, and there is no need for the mass organizations to have as many specialized cadres as they do at present. All forms of organization and operation that tend to turn the mass organizations into administrative bodies and to alienate them from the masses and their members must be abolished. The mass organizations must strive to create more sources of revenue to partly reduce the expenditures furnished by the state.

We must encourage the organization and activities of the masses social or professional societies and give guidance so that these societies can operate in the right direction. Along with renovating the party's organization and operational procedures, the state and mass organizations should promptly review the campaign to purify and raise the militancy of the party organization and state apparatus and to make social relations healthy so as to continue implementing this campaign more effectively.

### Part 9

BK0105141789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Part 9 of resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Sixth Plenum held 20-29 March]

[Text] Renovate and intensify ideological work: The process of renovation in our country as well as major changes and complex developments of the world situation are giving rise to many new conceptual and theoretical issues that have a strong impact on the feelings and sentiments of our party cadres and members as well 48 of our people.

Renovating and intensifying ideological work must be directed at the following main requirements:

- —Disseminating adequate, accurate, and prompt information on all aspects of a situation in order to make everyone thoroughly aware of what has been done and what has not, consolidating the unity of thought and action of the entire party and people, spurring the process of renovation, overcoming the feelings of pessimism, a decline in confidence, and a loss of vigilance.
- —Continuing to renovate thinking, fully understanding, substantiating, and developing the viewpoints of the sixth party congress, keeping abreast of the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum, intensifying Marxist-Leninist studies and indoctrination, providing indoctrination on party lines and policies, fostering correct conceptions about renovation, socialism, and the path to socialism.

We must pay attention to firmly grasping those fundamental principles already mentioned above. We must promptly correct those erroneous conceptions, take the initiative in counteracting hostile allegations, enhancing the socialist ideals, patriotism, and socialism-loving spirit, national pride, a sense of preservation and development of ethical and cultural values of the nation, and a sense of proletarian and socialist internationalism among party cadres and people and the people.

We must instill in the people, particularly in youths and teenagers, a new sense of labor and frugality, a determination to fulfill their duties as citizens in national construction and defense and to live and work in accordance with the law, a sense of respect for public property, and a spirit of solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooper-

We must struggle to oppose individualism, selfishness, opportunism, pragmatism, departmentalism, egoism, and all dishonest and unlawful actions.

We must continue to further broaden democracy and openess in party activities and in the activities of various state organs, mass organizations, and social organizations as well as in scientific, mass media, cultural, and art activities, regarding this as a basic orientation for guiding all ideological activities.

We must encourge freedom of speech, promote straightforward discussion and debate, prevent and correct indications of abusing democracy and openess to distort the truth and incite sabotage activities against the process of renovation.

We must not authorize the founding of privately owned newspapers and the setting up of privately owned publishing houses.

Renovating leadership and management over ideological work must be aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of ideological work and ensuring dynamism, promptness, militancy, and sensitivity in order to actively serve the implementation of various party and state policies and lines.

Some personnel problems: We must fully understand the spirit of the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum [as heard] and must strive in such a way that in 3 year's time we will be able to effect a significant change in personnel work. As an immediate task, we must pay attention to the following matters:

- -Unify the standards for the quality and capabilities of cadres and for evaluating cadres in the process of renovation. On this basis, we must select and foster those cadres with a renovative spirit, with high quality, with good knowledge and capabilities in the leadership and management over socioeconomic activities, with practical experience, and with the capability of uniting and rallying personnel.
- It is necessary to specify personnel standards for every leadership and management position without tolerating general standards for quality and capabilities. Quality and capabilities must be reflected in the actual results of work.
- -We must clearly delineate the duties between leadership and management cadres and professional cadres. Leadership and management cadres can switch their

positions of work depending on their reliability. Specialized and professional cadres must be trained systematically and must have their lives stabilized to make sure that their professionalism produces high

-We must rejuvenate personnel in party, state, and mass organizations and must correctly implement the retirement system. In case where a cadre is still physically fit, competent, and of high quality, he can be retained for appropriate reassignment.

-We must vigorously go ahead with carrying out cadre planning from leading party and state cadres down to grass-roots level cadres and must orgnize well the providing of guidance for the implementation of this

planning.

We must make active personnel-related preparations for the seventh party congress and for party organization congresses at various levels, especially for key leadership positions at various levels along the direction of ensuring the continuity and succession in various party and state leadership organs.

We must oppose the feelings of deference, rightism, a lack of confidence in young cadres, an absense of enthusiasm in undergoing training and preparing one-

self, and the feelings of dependency.

-We must promptly replace those cadres no longer

suitable to their assignments.

-We must regard efforts to retrain cadres with new thinking, good knowledge, ethnical quality, and practical working abilities as the most important and urgent task.

—We must pay attention to the training of cadres for the mountain region, especially ethnic minority cadres.

- -The assignment and promotion of cadres must be carried out in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.
- -We must renovate the regulations for selection and promotion of cadres, ensuring correct selection and use of those cadres who are truly competent and of high quality.
- —We must link the assessment and appear als of party organizations and unit leaders with the solicitation of opinions from the mass and with the organizing of confidence votes, elections, and recruitment examina-
- We must exercise the system of dimissal with those failing to fulfill their assigned duties and must, in the cadre-related work, do away with the feelings of departmentalism, localism, nepotism, and the state of giving favors to certain individuals.

### Conclusion of Resolution

BK0105151189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Conclusion of Resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Sixth Plenum Held 20-29 March]

[Text] Key tasks to step up renovation.

In the process of comprehensively implementing the aforesaid tasks, it is necessary to firmly grasp the following key tasks:

- 1. Controlling and blocking inflation is the most pivotal and burning task that must be carried out uniformly by many measures in close combination with the renovation of the economic management mechanism, especially in the state-operated sector. We must develop the multicomponent commodity economy and expand external economic relations to create integrated strength for implementing the three economic programs, with emphasis on the comprehensive development of the rural economy. This is the main task and orientation for us to substantially stabilize the socioeconomic situation and gain momentum for more vigorous development in the subsequent years.
- 2. It is necessary to successfully maintain peace and create favorable conditions and an environment for national development under a stable situation. We must strive to develop external economic relations while vigorously preparing the bases and necessary conditions for expansion in the ensuing years.
- 3. It is necessary to further foster democracy; urgently renovate the organizational structures, machineries, and operating methods of the party, state, and mass organizations; establish and gradually modify the legal system to serve as firm basis for the democratic regime to ensure social discipline. We must actively renovate cadre-related work and formulate plans for training and fostering cadres to promptly undertake a gradual transition of the leading generation.
- 4. The decisive factor in the success of the renovation process is for us to make the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally firm and strong; renovate the substance and methods of leadership in accordance with the spirit of the sixth party congress and the resolution of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum; and quickly establish a platform for the party and work out a strategy for socioeconomic development.

Two years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution have enabled us to gain initial experiences in the process of renovation, which should be permeated into work related to leadership, guidance, organization, and implementation in the days ahead.

First, we must seek a comprehensive and consistent understanding of the viewpoints concerning renovation. Reality shows that renovation is a profound and comprehensive revolution in all domains of social life. These domains are interlinked and interreactive. The content of renovation in each domain is comprehensive. It includes renovation of concept, renovation of mechanism, renovation of policy, renovation of organizational and cadre related work, and renovation of work style.

The process of renovation cannot produce the expected results if renovation is carried out in only one domain or in a certain part. Meanwhile, at each step of development, we must accurately define the key jobs so that efforts can be concentrated on tackling them.

Second, it is necessary to step up work related to practical review and theoretical study; adjust the system of viewpoints concerning renovation; promptly and clearly elucidate all questions arising from life; and ensure unity of concept, will, and action in the entire party and people. This is because the more broadly and deeply the process of renovation is developed, the more problems concerning the concept of socialism and pattern and way of building socialism in our country will arise.

Third, we must persist in our renovation guidelines and objectives that have been determined. The renovation process must be accelerated without delay and hesitation. However, this process must be carried out with steps, forms, and methods that suit the actual situation and intensively and steadily advanced without being affected by any conservative tendency or hastiness.

In the renovation process, apart from the positive results, we cannot avoid shortcomings, obstacles, and new difficulties and complexities. Therefore, we must alertly observe the situation to promptly discover positive factors, rectify deviations, correct errors, and solve new problems. We must not allow temporary difficulties to drive us into a state of confusion and hesitation or off the renovation path.

Fourth, the renovation process requires that every individual and unit boldly give up erroneous viewpoints and sectional and individual interests, scrupulously govern relations among various interests, and respect and yield to principles and common interests. All attitudes of conservatism or extremism and deviations in the process of renovations must be criticized and overcome.

It is necessary to promptly struggle against all acts by bad and hostile persons to disturb and undermine the process of renovation. However, with regard to erroneous viewpoints and deeds of cadres and the masses, we must point out each case specifically and must not let things drift or reach a conclusion in a hurry. Only in this way can we rally and encourage a broad array of the masses to successfully carry out renovation.

The party Central Committee Sixth Plenum is one of the most important plenums since the sixth party congress. The plenum comprehensively and accurately assessed the country's actual situation; pointed out the objective and subjective factors; determined the important tasks and measures for the next 3 years; and augmented, amended, and concretized the sixth party congress resolution. This plenum serves as an important basis for achieving unity of thought and action, and consolidating solidarity and unanimity in the party and among the

people, thereby creating a seething and continuous movement for revolutionary action aimed at achieving all targets laid down by the sixth party congress.

All party committee echelons should formulate specific programs to thoroughly study and satisfactorily implement this resolution in the entire party and among the people.

The sixth party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum believes that with the experiences accumulated during the past 2 years and more, with new determination and confidence inspired by realities, and with the tradition of solidarity and unanimity of our entire party and people, we will certainly be able to overcome difficulties and create an important turning point, thus continuing to advance the renovation process to new achievements.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks at Havana Ceremony BK0305045789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 89

["Text" of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, Communist Party of Vietnam general secretary, at 25 April Havana ceremony after receiving Jose Marti Order—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, other comrade leaders of the Cuban party and state, and dear comrades: I sincerely thank the Cuban Communist Party, state, and fraternal people for their noble attitude toward me today as well as for Comrade Jose Ramon Machado's kind words about Vietnam's revolutionary people and Communist Party, and about our respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

The noble award that I have the honor to receive today belongs first of all to the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh; to the heroic Vietnamese people who stalwartly fought for independence, freedom, and socialism; and to my beloved comrades who have fallen along the revolutionary struggle's long path and who nurtured heartfelt feelings about Cuba but could not visit Cuba.

Being awarded the order bearing the name of the Cuban people's great national hero, and a famous Latin American ideologue and revolutionary, is an extremely great honor. Jose Marti's cause remains forever attached to the Cuban people's courageous struggle and glorious victory over the past century or more—for the sake of independence, freedom, and social progress. His progressive concepts, which have become immortal, are encouraging and guiding the Cuban people in the building of a new society and encouraging Latin American nations in their struggle for total and permanent independence.

What is of special significance to me is that I have received this order from the hands of respected and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro. It is the highest symbol of the heroic generation of Cuban people who have

carried on and victoriously achieved the lofty cause of Jose Marti—turning Cuba from a country of slavery into an independent and free nation, a country of dignity, justice, and of warm patriotism intertwined with pure internationalism.

To our Vietnamese people, between Jose Marti and Fidel Castro there is still the heritage and glorious development of something very sacred and close, that is, Cuba-Vietnam friendship. At the very end of the 19th century, Jose Marti himself sowed the first seed of Cuba-Vietnam friendship when he told the younger Cuban generations about a Vietnamese nation that was suffering under the yoke of foreign domination but that was stalwart, indomitable, and determined to win in its struggle for freedom. Nowadays, the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and the peoples of our two countries, which has been strenuously cultivated by Comrades Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro, has come through ordeals and become one of the shining pages of proletarian internationalist history.

Our visit to Cuba, the sincere and frank talks between the two parties' leaders, and the high degree of identical views that we have reached on the major issues of the revolution in the two countries and of mankind have all the more strongly asserted this beautiful relationship.

We will always remember with boundless gratitude the wholehearted support and unswerving solidarity that the Cuban party, government, and people reserved for the Vietnamese people in their former struggle for national independence and reunification as well as in their present national construction and defense.

Dear comrades, the Communist Party and all the people of Vietnam are actively struggling to victoriously implement the major historic tasks set forth by the sixth party congress to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thus making worthy contributions to protecting international peace, security, and cooperation, as well as to the struggle for national independence and social progress in Asia and the world over.

Vietnam's Communist Party and people resolve to do their utmost to consolidate and strengthen the militant solidarity and fraternal relations of Vietnam-Cuba cooperation, as well as the friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries; and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with nonaligned countries and with all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world in the common struggle for mankind's security and happiness.

Dear comrades, Vietnam's Communist Party and people rejoice at the glorious achievements of the Cuban revolution over the past 3 decades or more, as well as the new important steps of progress in the implementation of the party program and the Third Communist Party of Cuba

Congress resolution. Nowadays, we know that history is posing new and extremely difficult and complex challenges to the Cuban party and people. Nevertheless, the Cuban party and people possess adequate resources to ensure victory. These factors include the correct and creative leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro, which was eloquently manifested at Moncada, Granma, and Heron; the undeniable achievements in socialist transformation and socioeconomic development since the January 1950 [date as heard] revolution; and the process of revolutionary restructuring that is under way. They include ardent patriotism and revolutionary heroism; intelligence and industrious labor spirit; sense of unity around the Communist Party and Fidel; and the ethical values of the Cuban people, which have been forged through the course of national history and been tested in combat for national defense and socialist construction. They include the solidarity and cooperation among fraternal socialist countries, especially the resolute Soviet support that was strongly asserted through Comrade Gorbachev's recent visit; and the friendship and cooperation of all peace- and justice-loving nations in the world, especially Latin America, which is changing in keeping with the progressive tide of the era.

We are deeply convinced that socialist construction in Cuba will steadily advance and Cuba will always remain the inviolable fortress of socialism in the Western hemisphere and a shining example for Latin American and Third World nations in the struggle for genuine independence, development, and progress. Cuba will continue to make great contributions to the development of the Nonaligned Movement and to the common struggle of all nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

I wish the Cuban people, under the clearsighted leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by respected and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, even more glorious achievements in their noble revolutionary undertaking. May the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba be everlasting!

Thank you, comrades!

# Australia

Evans Views Pragmatism in Foreign Relations BK0105101889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 1 May 89

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Events of the past week have highlighted two seemingly contradictory elements in Australia's relationship with its major ally—the United States. During the just concluded visit to Australia by the American vice president, Mr Dan Quayle, he and his host described the bilateral relationship as one of great warmth and friendship. At the same time, however, the two countries clashed over American trade policies. The Australian Government says that U.S. export protection policies and agricultural subsidies have cost Australia millions of dollars a year in lost wheat sales.

Meanwhile, Australia's minister for foreign affairs and trade, Senator Gareth Evans, has indicated that Australia is adopting an increasingly pragmatic view of its foreign relations. Our diplomatic correspondent, (Stuart Heather), reports Senator Evans' claim that there was no point in being friendly to other nations simply for the sake of good relations.

[Begin recording] [(Heather)] Senator Evans was speaking to the Australian Institute of International Affairs in Melbourne. His speech was the most comprehensive statement on Australian foreign policy he has delivered since taking up the job late last year. Senator Evans laid out a detailed analysis of international and regional developments and Australia's four highest priorities in foreign affairs and trade policy. These priorities are maintaining a positive security and strategic environment in the Asia-Pacific region, pursuing trade investment and economic cooperation, contributing to global security, and contributing to the cause of good international citizenship. In all these, Senator Evans stressed the need to blend idealism with realism, to pursue not just what is important but what is realistically achievable.

[Evans] In foreign policy, as in domestic policy, coping with rapid change requires skillful political management. Effective political management in turn demand not only the intelligent anticipation and understanding of change, but also a clear sense of priorities and how to determine them. Nothing is ever very neat and simple in the real world of government. But there is no alternative to working systematically away at disentangling the threads into a clear-headed appreciation both of what one wants to achieve-that is to say, the national interests involved—and what one can achieve; that is to say the influence that can be brought to bear in their pursuit and then allocating resource priorities accordingly. At least as [words indistinct] to doing that if one wants to avoid a foreign policy that is characterized by incoherence, inanity, or both. The kind of foreign policy, for example, which regards the maintenance of good relations with

another country, be it great and powerful or otherwise, as an end in itself to be pursued without assessment of what, if any, Australian interests are being advanced along the way.

[(Heather)] The Australian foreign minister sees the Asia-Pacific region itself as a driving force for pragmatism in foreign policy brought about by the region's political, cultural, and military diversity.

[Evans] These elements of dynamism, diversity, and openness meant a strongly pragmatic flavor to the region. It has its share of regional conflict, territorial disputes, and political disagreements. But the desire for growth and prosperity is the more compelling and significant force. It is no exaggeration to say that economic aspirations today constitute primary dynamic of both domestic and external policies in the Asia-Pacific region.

[(Heather)] This might suggest that Australia is putting more weight on the economic aspects of its relationships with other nations. After last week's exchange of views with the U.S. vice president, Dan Quayle, on trade policies, the minister for defense, Kim Beazley, admitted that the strains over trade could eventually weaken the core of Australia's relations with the United States—the ANZUS [Australia-New Zealand-United States] strategic alliance. Mr Beazley said that although there was presently no substantial link between the alliance and the trade issue, there will be a serious undermining of Australian public confidence in the United States if the differences over trade policy persist.

Senator Evans told the Institute of International Affairs that the American-Australian alliance remains the cornerstone of Australia's defense policy, but not in the way it had in past years.

[Evans] The present defense policy of this country is very far removed from the so-called Forward Defense posture of earlier decades. Then, our defense forces were designed to fight overseas as minor partners with allied forces. But then in turn we sought special relationships, so-called, as the key to securing our own protection. We no longer seek special relationships with anyone, because that has been in the past, an excuse for not having an Australian foreign policy.

[(Heather)] Senator Evans points out that when a nation's relationship with another is multifaceted, he does not give up on it because there are problems in a particular area. He says Australia's relationship with United States is working well except for the trade issue, and you've got to have a sense of balance about where that fits into the whole relationship. The political reality is that U.S. politicians are more concerned with their electoral support in America's populous Midwest wheat belt than with the complaints of the Australian Government. A pragmatic foreign policy should recognize that

the contradiction of strategic alliance and commercial antagonism between the United States and Australia is likely to continue for many years to come. [end recording]

Government, Opposition Clash Over Antarctica BK0305092489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Canberra, May 3 (AFP)—A full-scale debate broke out here Wednesday over an Antarctic mining convention with two ministers of the Labor government urging Australia to sign and their conservative rivals strongly opposed.

Australia, one of seven nations with territorial claims on Antarctica, has a right of veto over the convention adopted in Wellington last June after six years of negotiations.

While some see the convention as the only way of regulating mineral exploration on the frozen continent, others say it is an invitation to ecological abuse.

France, another country with veto power, has balked at signing and is calling for new negotiations to tighten environmental safeguards.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the convention, which sets strict procedures for approving mining ventures and lays down tough environmental guidelines, might be the only way to protect Antarctica.

"It provides that mining should not take place unless it's clear on the basis of objective criteria that mining will cause no significant environmental harm," he told Parliament.

"It may be that, judged against these criteria, the convention will operate in practice to rule out mining altogether."

Environment Minister Graham Richardson also urged signing the convention, saying that without it mining could begin soon. The 22 Antarctic Treaty countries have until now imposed only an informal moratorium.

There have been reports that the federal cabinet was split on the issue, with Treasurer Paul Keating and Resources Minister Peter Cook against signing. Mr. Keating was in China and Mr. Cook unavailable for comment.

The Conservative opposition, with the support of centrist Australian Democrats, pushed a non-binding resolution through the Senate on Wednesday calling on the government to withhold its signature.

The opposition on Tuesday urged convening of an international conference of all Antarctic Treaty countries to discuss means of enforcing a complete ban on mining in the area.

# New Zealand

Prime Minister Reaffirms Stand on ANZUS BK2904092689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has said he stands firm behind his controversial ANZUS [Australian, New Zealand, United Statest] speech at Yale University in the United States claiming it represented the view of the majority of New Zealanders.

Mr Lange was equally insistent that sufficient consultation had taken place before he delivered his ANZUSis-dead comment. He told a news conference in his first public comment since returning to the political row that has brewed in the wake of his North American visit that it was a considered speech to forge a new relationship with the United States.

Mr Lange also rejected allegations that he had not adequately consulted New Zealand's closest ally—Australia.

Opposition Views Lange's Speech BK0305072489 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Apr 89 p 5

[From Tim Murphy in Wellington]

[Text] Government ministers told Parliament yesterday that suggestions by the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, that New Zealand might withdraw from the ANZUS council did not mean the alliance was at an end.

In a snap debate forced by the Opposition, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, claimed the Yale University speech contained "not a great deal that is new."

He said Mr Lange had faced up to the fact that there was an impasse, and had offered "very positive" views of a more constructive relationship in the future with the United States.

Mr Palmer considered Mr Lange's reference to ANZUS being a "dead letter" was no more than terms used by the former United States Secretary of State Mr Shultz.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Bolger, wondered if the Prime Minister had been inspired to drop his ANZUS bombshell by his visit to Strawberry Fields in New York with Yoko Ono, the widow of Beatle John Lennon.

The Opposition regarded Mr Lange's speech as a "stab in the dark to shore up the party's left." Mr Bolger told the House Mr Lange had in December 1987 dismissed the prospect of Australia being a substitute for the United States in defence of this country. The Prime Minister had said at the time that such a position was "quite alarmingly bizarre."

National [opposition party] believed the Government was wrong to claim there could be no accommodation for a nuclear-free policy under the ANZUS umbrella.

"Every other country has been able to reach an understanding. All have an equal abhorrence to the possibility of nuclear war or nuclear disaster."

Mr Palmer said Mr Bolger wanted to rebuild the alliance if in power, but would not say how he could reconcile the nuclear-free policy to ANZUS. "It cannot be done, because ANZUS is a nuclear alliance."

He said National wanted to be able to turn a blind eye to American ships carrying nuclear missiles calling at New Zealand ports.

"Nothing could be further from an effective political policy," he said.

"There is one thing New Zealanders are absolutely clear about and that is that New Zealand must remain, should remain and will remain nuclear free."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Marshall, said Mr Lange was offering the United States the chance to improve relations. Bilateral consultation had been so poor that New Zealand was in a worse position than even the worst depths of the Rainbow Warrior affair had produced with France.

Mr Marshall said the Yale speech had been "rounded and statesmanlike." He regretted that the possibility of formal notice of withdrawal from the ANZUS council had been given such great attention while Mr Lange had canvassed improvements to the countries' relationship.

But Opposition speakers rejected the ministers' claims that the suggested withdrawal from the council would not remove New Zealand from the alliance itself.

Mr Bolger said such a view qualified Mr Lange for becoming the founding president of the Strategic Flat Earth Society.

A former Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon Warren Cooper (Oppn-Otago), said the Prime Minister had raised the possibility of withdrawal as a "gigantic red herring."

"It is the type of speech you make when at home you are in a desperate situation."

Lange Said To Risk Leadership BK0305071689 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Apr 89 p 1

[By Simon Collins, Wellington political editor]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has put his leadership of the Labour Party on the line again after surprising his ministers by publicly suggesting New Zealand's withdrawal from the ANZUS Council.

Labour caucus sources said last night that the mood was hardening against Mr Lange in the wake of polls showing that Labour will lose the next election unless it achieves a reconciliation with the former Minister of Finance, the Hon Roger Douglas.

Mr Lange's speech in the United States, raising the prospect of a formal withdrawal from the council of the alliance with the united States and Australia, has contributed to MPs' doubts about his willingness to consult on major policy issues.

Many MPs were embarrassed by attending ANZAC [Australia and New Zealand Army Corps] Day ceremonies without warning of what Mr Lange was saying at the same time.

He had told senior ministers informally during the past few weeks that the Government would have to address the issue of giving formal notice of withdrawal.

He had also made what one MP described as "a veiled reference" to the issue at a full caucus meeting a fortnight ago.

But soundings last night did not yield a single MP who knew beforehand that Mr Lange planned to address the issue as strongly as he did during his North American visit.

The affair took a new twist early today when Mr Lange issued a statement in Ottawa, saying that advance copies of his speech were circulated to key ministers and all ministerial press secretaries on Monday afternoon.

Douglas supporters believe the mood in the caucus is shifting increasingly to the point where, if it has to choose between Mr Lange's leadership and bringing Mr Douglas back into the cabinet, it will be willing to see Mr Lange go.

One senior minister said Mr Lange clearly found it more comfortable without the intellectual rigour of Mr Douglas and the MP for Auckland Central, the Hon Richard Prebble, around the cabinet table.

But he said the result of "lazy" thinking was the kind of surprise which Mr Lange sprang on his colleagues on Tuesday. Auckland Labor Party Conference Ends 'in Chaos' BK0105072989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] A potential split in New Zealand's governing Labor Party has worsened after the party's biggest regional conference ended in chaos at the weekend. At the close of the Auckland regional conference, divisions between supporters and opponents of sacked cabinet ministers, Mr Roger Douglas and Mr Richard Prebble, seemed beyond resolving.

The tension resulted from a demand from right-wing delegates that economic policies of the former finance minister, Mr Douglas, be reintroduced. The policies, known as Rogernomics, involved a vigorous deregulation of the entire New Zealand economy. Mr Douglas was sacked by the prime minister, Mr Lange, late last year because Mr Lange believed Rogernomics was causing too harsh an effect on too many people. At the Auckland conference, the demand to reinstate Mr Douglas was at first (?carried) narrowly on a vote of delegates, but then overturned when trade union delegates forced another vote based on affiliate membership.

Correspondents say the rest of the conference degenerated into angry shouting contests among delegates and a number of important issues were not discussed.

New Party Officially Launched BK0205073289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 2 May 89

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Wellington, May 2 (AFP)—Former Labour member of Parliament Jim Anderton officially launched his left-wing New Labour Party here Tuesday, advocating a return to economic intervention and a reversal of the Labour government's privatisation programme.

Mr. Anderton, a former president of the Labour Party, resigned his party membership last month but has remained in Parliament as an independent.

An outspoken opponent of many of the government's free-market economic policies, he said he could no longer work within a caucus which he accused of having "corrupted its own ideals, policies and constitution".

No other Labour Party MPs have defected to Mr. Anderton's new party, but many Labour Party officials throughout the country have resigned their posts over the last fortnight in support of his stance.

Mr. Anderton told reporters at the party's launch that the government's state asset sales programme had unbalanced the economic fabric of the country, and caused personal suffering to many New Zealanders, particularly those in provincial areas.

"That is not ... a balanced way to run an economy and those matters have to be reversed," he said. "That can't be done overnight ... But we can start turning it around and that is what we stand for."

Mr. Anderton said economic intervention had been given a bad name in New Zealand, but he supported it.

"What we should call it is an enhancement of people's lives, an empowering of them," he said.

Predicting the defeat of labour and the election of a conservative National Party government at next year's general election, Mr. Anderton said his party would win up to six seats.

They were "in it for the long haul" and would have a nation-wide organisation by the end of the year. "This is a fundamental change in the politics of New Zealand," he said.

Prime Minister David Lange, currently beleagured by dissent on both the extreme left and extreme right wings of his party, has been dismissive of the New Labour Party.

He predicted last week that it would muster "less than one per cent" of votes at next year's general election as it "will have no electorate appeal whatever".

Political commentators believe the New Labour Party's success will depend on it winning trade union support, which so far has not been forthcoming.

While 12 of the 14 members of the New Labour Party's interim council are trade union officials, several key unions have pledged their continuing allegiance to the Labour government over the past

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